

CITIZENSHIP DRAMATIZED

MCPHETERS, CLEVELAND
AND JONES

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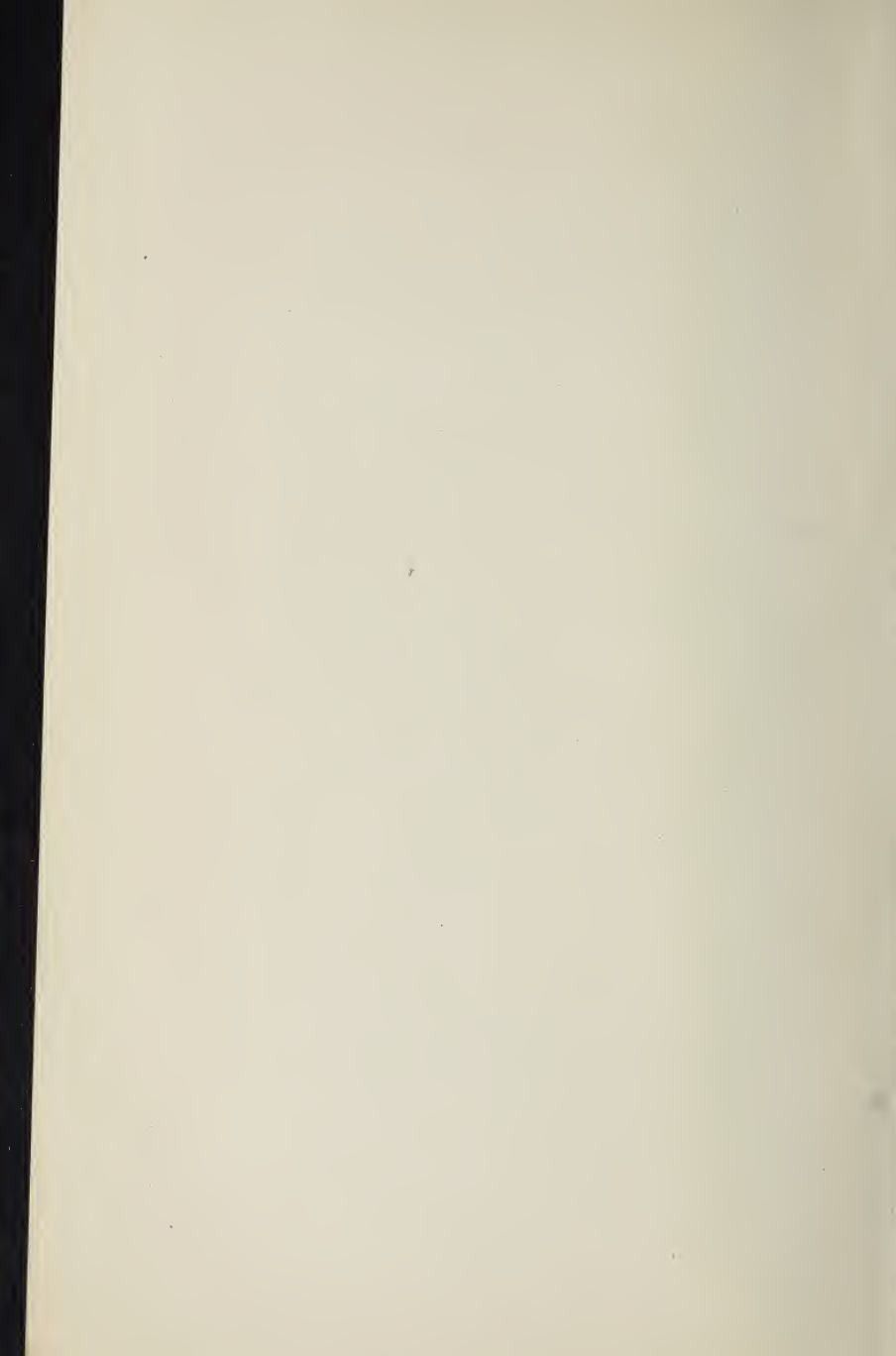


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CITIZENSHIP DRAMATIZED

A BIT OF BRIGHTENING FOR THE STUDY
OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

BY

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PREFACE

He who learns from practice as well as precept, has ever been the most firmly grounded in knowledge; and it is equally true that he to whom study is play, has ever been the most apt pupil.

Recognizing the fact that the study of government is becoming of major importance to a vast number of American women, and that increasing emphasis is being put on it in American schools, the authors of this little book have endeavored to present the essential facts of citizenship through a series of demonstrations or plays that will instruct and at the same time entertain. They are far from claiming to have given here an exhaustive compilation of facts on citizenship. Rather they have attempted to excite the curiosity of the individual pupil and thus lead him to investigate the subject himself.

With this in mind it is urged that those who take part in the following demonstrations visit the legislative sessions and political gatherings in or near their own communities whenever possible. This will enable them to make the performance realistic, and furthermore, as methods of government procedure differ in different localities, it will help to make each demonstration locally accurate.

For the past three years this method of instruction has actually been carried out with marked success in the High School of Melrose, Massachusetts; and during

the winter of 1919-20, it was enthusiastically adopted by the Melrose Equal Suffrage League in its citizenship work. There can be no doubt of the educational value of this method, nor of the entertainment it will afford, but any tendency to use it as a burlesque would be unpatriotic and destroy its further usefulness.

When the demonstrations are not given in a class room and supervised by a teacher, an efficient leader, who is familiar with the subject matter and can assign the parts and prepare the material, is absolutely essential. The leader also acts as a cicerone or showman explaining or emphasizing each episode in a performance.

In the class room all rehearsals may be dispensed with. Remarkable results will be obtained by allowing the pupil to imagine himself the person of his part and giving him great latitude in dialogue. It is more difficult for the adult to do this successfully, but the peculiar charm that characterizes this method of teaching will be forfeited by repeated rehearsals.

The story that appears in connection with each of the chapters is for the benefit of the leader, who for any reason cannot acquire this data for himself from the many available resources. It may be read or told as an introduction to the performance, if so desired.

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CHAPTER I

THE STORY OF TOWN GOVERNMENT

One of the oldest and perhaps the most democratic of all forms of government is that of the town. Brought here from England, where it had existed for centuries, it still flourishes, particularly in New England, as a favorite and satisfactory form of self-government.

The two essential elements of the town government are the town meeting and the board of selectmen. The former might be called the town legislature. Instead of acting through delegates, however, the people act directly, and by open discussion and direct voting they determine the policies which affect them as individuals and as parts of the community.

The town meeting is held once a year—usually in the spring. The larger towns find it necessary also to hold one or two adjourned sessions, and at times, special meetings, to consider matters which require immediate attention. The warrant, posted in conspicuous places in the town, to inform the voters of the time and place of meeting and of the business to be transacted, is a tradition as old as the town meeting itself.

The most important functions of this assembly are the election of public officials and the passage of laws which deal with local affairs, such as public finance, schools, health, roads and the care of the poor. Reports

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are made by the officials of the work accomplished and estimates of the money necessary for further use are submitted. Perhaps the most characteristic feature of this democratic institution, so dear to the real American, is the general discussion, interspersed with heated debates, which almost invariably occurs as each article of the warrant comes up for consideration.

The town clerk is an important official. Among other things, he keeps the records and registers, issues licenses of various sorts and calls the town meetings to order, but the moderator, whose choice is the initial business of the meeting, is second to none in importance during the session.

Of course, the finances of the town are handled by the town treasurer, with the necessary assistance of the assessors and collectors of taxes, and an auditor.

The selectmen, from three to nine in number, according to the size of the town, constitute the executive authority for all matters not otherwise assigned. They are usually elected for a term of three years and in case of the smaller board, the term of one member expires each year. This board assumes the general management of the town's affairs, listens to all complaints and represents the town in all suits at law. The New England town is a legal corporation and, as such, can hold property, sue and be sued.

It must not be forgotten that the foregoing description applies particularly to the town governments in New England, where the original methods and customs are still followed closely. In other parts of the country are found town governments more or less divergent from this cherished institution.

INSTRUCTIONS

PERSONS

Moderator
 Town Clerk
 Town Treasurer
 Selectmen—three or five
 School Committee
 Tellers—two
 Speakers—four or more
 Questioners—two or three
 Chronic Kicker
 Constable
 Village Wit

PROPERTIES

Town Warrant
 Ballots
 Gavel
 Polling List
 Ballot Box

The demonstration of a town meeting, although logically the first in the class room course, is not imperative for a city unit of women who are studying citizenship; but wherever given, it will prove most entertaining as well as instructive.

A mock warrant, typewritten and mimeographed, similar to the one given at the end of this chapter, may be sent out as a notice of the first meeting and should be used later as a program for the moderator's use. This may readily be made original and of local interest by reference to old records, which are always available at the town clerk's office. As nearly all of our American cities are not long graduated from the town form of government, old records will be equally available at the city clerk's office.

The use of real names of members of your group or class as candidates for town offices will add greatly to the interest. A complete list of the members, with their addresses, must be in readiness for a mock polling list.

The moderator should be your best parliamentarian. Besides the full quota of town officials, it is well to pro-

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vide for several members to make motions and second them, others to ask questions, pertinent and impertinent, a few to carry on the discussion, and at least one chronic kicker who shall stand ready to object to the passage of any measure containing an appropriation.

Typewritten ballots modelled from the illustration should be prepared. The ballot box can be contrived with very little ingenuity, although it is sometimes possible to borrow one. During the course of the demonstration the leader should be ready to make any explanations that may be necessary. Facts from the story may be emphasized, and the subject matter of the foot notes is of no little value.

MODEL BALLOT ¹

TOWN ELECTION	
Town of Warwick	May 7th—1920
Official Ballot	
To vote for a person put a cross at right of name	
Town Clerk Aaron Allen <input type="checkbox"/>	Treasurer—vote for one Byron Bailey <input type="checkbox"/> Bernard Bumpus <input type="checkbox"/>
Selectmen—vote for one Christopher Carpenter <input type="checkbox"/> Daniel Dooley <input type="checkbox"/> Edward Everett <input type="checkbox"/> Frank Fernald <input type="checkbox"/> George Green <input type="checkbox"/>	School Committee—vote for one Helen Holden <input type="checkbox"/> Horace Howe <input type="checkbox"/> <hr/> Constable Joseph Jones <input type="checkbox"/>

¹ These ballots are supposed to be provided for by the town clerk and selectmen. The candidates in larger towns take out nomination papers, but in smaller places the selectmen constitute themselves a nominating committee.

THE DEMONSTRATION

After the reading of the story, as suggested in the preface, the leader opens the meeting with these words:

“In pursuance of the town warrant we are here assembled in Town Hall, Warwick, for the purpose of doing business. The hour has arrived. The meeting is called to order.” He reads from the warrant—

“The first article—To choose a moderator. I await nominations from the floor.”

Some one rises, is recognized by the leader and proposes Timothy Thomas for moderator.

This motion is seconded.

The leader says, “The motion has been made and seconded that Timothy Thomas serve as moderator of this meeting. How shall he be elected?”

Going through the usual form of recognition, some one proposes that Joseph Jones be empowered to cast one vote for moderator.

This is done. The ballot being deposited in a hat, the leader draws out the ballot and says:

“I find one ballot bearing the name of Timothy Thomas. I declare him duly elected moderator of this meeting.”

The moderator now assumes the chair. Taking the warrant, he reads Article II. As this refers to the election of town officers, the voting must be done with the prepared ballots. The moderator appoints two tellers, who distribute the ballots; after which the voters file one by one past the tellers, who ask their names and check them off on the polling list.¹ After all ballots have been

¹ In small towns the constable, who is supposed to know every one in the community, simply stands at the ballot box and his recognition qualifies the voter.

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marked and deposited in the box, the votes are counted by the tellers with great solemnity, and as soon as the results are ascertained, the town clerk declares each successful candidate after this fashion:

"I find 30 votes cast for school committee; 15 for Helen Holden, 10 for Horace Howe, 5 blanks. I declare Helen Holden duly elected."¹

Article III is now read and the moderator asks for discussion. Speakers for and against rise, and after recognition by the chair, express their opinions. Some prepared speeches should be read, but impromptu opinions are most welcome and add much to the enjoyment of the session. There need be no hesitation about heckling the speaker when it is realized that the whole demonstration is but play.

When the question is called for it should be a yea and nay vote. Whenever the moderator is uncertain of the result, he may call for a rising vote or, in cases of appropriations, a roll call.²

In this way each article in the warrant is read, discussed and acted upon.

Imaginary reports of committees³ and town officers may be read, but as these are usually printed in the town Year Book for general distribution, this may be omitted or added at the option of the leader.

The meeting is adjourned in the usual parliamentary way.

¹ At this place the leader should explain that all town officers and the selectmen will be sworn into office at the town clerk's office on the following day.

² The roll call is exactly what the name signifies.

³ It is a tradition of the small town that each selectman assume the management of some portion of the town business, such as tax collecting, overseeing the poor, or repairing highways. This makes him technically the chairman of that committee.

WARRANT

To the Constable of the Town of Warwick in the County of Kent. GREETING:

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massasoit, you are hereby required to notify the Inhabitants of the Town of Warwick, qualified to vote in elections and Town affairs, to meet at the

TOWN HALL

on Monday the Seventh day of May, A.D. 1920 at 7:30 then and there to act on the following articles, viz:

ARTICLE I. To choose a Moderator.

ARTICLE II. To elect town officials.

ARTICLE III. To see if the town will authorize the construction of a new road bridge over the Appleseed Brook on the North Road.

ARTICLE IV. To see if the town will accept the Littlefield Homestead for a Free Public Library building.

ARTICLE V. To determine whether the Center School needs shingling and to make appropriations for same if necessary.

ARTICLE VI. To see what disposition the town will make of the lot of land lying south of the cemetery.

ARTICLE VII. To act upon any other business which may legally come before this meeting.

And you are directed to serve this Warrant by posting attested copies thereof at the Town Hall, the Post Office and the Depot, not less than seven days before the day appointed for said meeting, and by leaving printed copies of the Warrant at the dwellings of the legal voters before the day of meeting.

Hereof fail not, and make due return of this Warrant, with your doings thereof, to the Town Clerk, at the time and place of said meeting.

Given under our hands this 28th day of April in the year 1920.

True copy—Attest:

JOSEPH JONES, Constable.

GEORGE GREEN

DANIEL DOOLEY

MATTHEW MASON

Selectmen of Warwick.

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SUGGESTIONS FOR DISCUSSIONS ON THE ARTICLES OF THE WARRANT

ARTICLE III. Immediately the moderator finishes reading Article III, which refers to a new bridge over the Appleseed Brook, some one jumps to his feet and says: "I should like to ask, Mr. Moderator, what is the matter with the old bridge?"

The moderator calls on the selectman who is responsible for the highways to answer the question.

Getting slowly to his feet, the selectman explains ponderously that there is nothing the matter with the bridge providing one keeps to the right going over to town and to the left coming back, but if experiments are tried with the middle or the downstream side they are likely to prove fatal.

Objection is taken to the word "fatal" on the ground that the brook is not deep enough at this point to drown a cat. The selectman goodnaturedly explains that "fatal" refers to the old "hoss and buggy" rather than to life and limb.

Some one suggests that the boards might be replaced, and that the original sills could be used again to reduce the expense. Now the oldest inhabitant is called upon to tell how old the foundations really are. He allows that he doesn't know that; but he does know that his Uncle Nathan's initials are carved on the end of one of the stringers, and that Uncle Nathan has been dead sixty years.

Sixty years doesn't seem a long time for good oak timbers to stand up, remarks another speaker, who goes on to make the statement that there are timbers in his

barn still "going strong" that are nearer a hundred and sixty than sixty years old.

Here the village wit asks the last speaker what he plans to do with his barn if he ever does tear it down. For his part he would like to contract for those fine old oak timbers, as he was reading in the almanac the other night, that dry rot was sure death to potato bugs.

ARTICLE IV. The proposition to shingle the school house is bitterly contested because it develops that one Bertram Bumpus has a quantity of cedar shingles left over which he is hoping to sell to the town. No one has discovered a recent leak, nor has the teacher complained of the roof not being tight, so it is finally decided to pass this over for another year, and use the money for painting the Poor-house.

ARTICLE V. The town votes to accept the Littlefield Homestead as a Free Public Library, although the rooms used for that purpose in the Town Hall are still adequate, because, in accordance with the widow's will, if the town does not take it, it goes to the next of kin. As the next of kin is known to be shiftless, the Town Fathers fear the old place will be allowed to run down and thus become a disfiguring feature of the Church Square, of which they are justly proud. This vote is not allowed to go through, however, until many anxious inquiries are made as to the expense of up-keep and equipment.

ARTICLE VI. When it comes to disposing of the lot south of the cemetery, the meeting is rent in twain. One faction wishes to sell it to the highest bidder, and add the price to the town funds. Another thinks it should be deeded to the cemetery lest the purchaser put it to some use that would not be in keeping with its sleep-

ing neighbors. A third is horrified at its being incorporated in the cemetery because it was originally the Town Pound, and no one would buy a burying lot that had ever been put to such profane use. The chronic kicker can see no reason why a perfectly good piece of land should be deeded away for any purpose without proper compensation, and if the trustees of the cemetery couldn't sell it, the town should.

The village wit now comes forward with the bright idea of a burying lot for pet animals. He can think of several old horses in the neighborhood that are looking wistfully toward a rest.

Mr. Moderator feels obliged to snub this last speaker, and they vote to lay the question on the table.

CHAPTER II

STORY OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The county which we think of as being only a subdivision of the state, created for the purpose of facilitating the administration of the state laws, is really a legacy to us from the English shire. The functions of the county are determined by the legislature of the state, except where specified by the state constitution. Like the town the county is a corporation. It possesses property and therefore can sue and be sued. It looks after the peace of the district, administers justice, registers titles to land, provides for the upkeep of schools, builds and repairs roads and bridges, provides for the dependent, and protects the health of the community. The revenues of the county are derived from taxation, and out of these revenues are paid the expenses of carrying out the duties of the county.

The people of the county select their own officers, prominent among whom are the board of commissioners or supervisors, the sheriff, the treasurer, and the district attorney. Generally there are from three to five members on the board of commissioners, whose duties are the overseeing of all county buildings and property and fixing of the tax rate needed to cover the amount of county expenses. Powers are also given the commissioners, in some states, to divide the county into townships, school and road districts. The duties and powers

are necessarily different in each section of the country, but on the whole the functions of this board are materially the same.

Because of the many orders and decisions of the county judges and of all the higher courts of the state, which must be carried out within the limits of the county, the sheriff is perhaps the most powerful of all county officials. He usually looks after the county jail and its inmates, and in this work he is assisted by one or more deputies.

The county treasurer receives the money collected by the tax collectors, and he does not pay any bills except on the receipt of a written order from the auditor.

In most of the states there are county courts, known as courts for orphans, surrogate or probate. These have jurisdiction over the appointing of administrators and guardians, the probate of wills and the settlement of estates. The judges of these courts have a life tenure in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, while in a majority of the others they are elected by popular vote for a certain term of years, and in all cases are subject to removal for bad behavior.

It can be seen by what has gone before that the local governments of town and county are most important, and upon their success or failure depends the efficiency of the larger government of the state. Although originally the county included the governing of only sparsely settled communities and isolated towns and districts, nevertheless today a single city may occupy one county, and in spite of the many changes in transportation and communication the form of county government remains practically the same.

COUNTY COURT

PERSONS

Judge
 Attorneys (eight)
 Jurymen (twelve)
 Jury officer
 Court crier
 Deputy sheriff
 Court stenographer
 Plaintiff
 Defendant
 Witnesses (four)

PROPERTIES

Tables (eight)
 Chairs (twelve)
 Settees (eight)
 Witness stand
 Ballot box
 Judge's robe
 Sheriff's wand

WRITTEN MATERIAL

Trial lists (twenty)
 Juror cards (fifteen)
 Declarations
 Special briefs (four)
 Common brief
 Testimony of witnesses (six)
 Model lawyer's statement of
 case (two)
 Model examination
 Model cross examination (two)
 Model lawyer's pleas (two)
 Lines for judge and court
 officials

INSTRUCTIONS

In preparing for this demonstration, the leader should use great care in assigning the parts to the members of the unit. The judge's role need not be given to the brightest member, for the few things he must say may be memorized. For the judge, clerk, sheriff and crier a careful reading and perhaps re-reading of the demonstration which follows would usually be sufficient to enable them to support their parts. A copy of the lines spoken by each person who has a speaking part may be made, and this held in some inconspicuous place during the performance.

The attorneys who try the case, however, should be good and original talkers. Some experience in debating will be an invaluable asset in their case. Their parts are so important that it would be well for each of them to visit a real court room and see real attorneys in action. If this is not possible, let them try to get a friendly lawyer to coach them in their parts. Lacking this preparation, a rehearsal with the leader will be necessary. The other four attorneys have inconspicuous parts with very short lines.

The court stenographer need be but a part of the ensemble; but if it chance that the unit has the good fortune to include a real stenographer in its number, it will add much to the demonstration to have her read real evidence from real notes.

The clerk, whose duties are more numerous than any other court official (see Demonstration), must appear to write busily whenever he is not otherwise employed. Consulting with the judge in whispers is also the clerk's prerogative.

The court crier has a formula for the opening and closing of the court which will be easily memorized. The sheriff, whose duty it is to escort the judge into the court room with great formality, must also keep order in the court room. He may rap if whispering, laughter, or any commotion is apparent. He may reprimand any spectator who is reading or otherwise not paying due respect to the court.

The jury officer ushers the jury in and out, receives their charge from the clerk, and, with great dignity, walks about occasionally on imaginary errands.

The plaintiff and defendant, as indicated in the dia-

gram, are seated with the witnesses until they are sworn in or called to the witness stand. There, they answer questions in accordance with the transcripts of their evidence which have previously been given them by the leader. The common brief should be copied or written, if an original case is used, and ten copies should be mimeographed. These are for the four attorneys, the four witnesses and the plaintiff and defendant. The transcripts of evidence are, as will be seen by consulting the models, all different, and are for the plaintiff and defendant and the four witnesses. In order that the witnesses shall be thoroughly familiar with their subject matter, their testimony should be given them some little time before the performance. The statements of the case are for the first two lawyers only, and it is quite permissible to read these from copies before the judge and the jury. The model pleas are for the two second attorneys. After the idea is grasped, however, it will be better to discard them and write original ones. For as this plea is the real feature of the performance, individuality and spontaneity will add immeasurably to the interest. The model examination and cross examination are purely suggestive too, and will need to be copied in writing only if the mock attorneys are unable to have the use of the book for preparation.

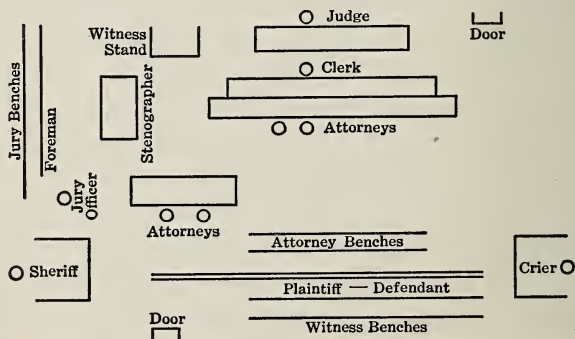
The trial lists (often called "short lists") which are supposed to be taken from the clerk's docket, must be typewritten and mimeographed in readiness for the performance. They may follow the model given on page 23 or be quite original, as the leader closes. They should be a conspicuous part of the court scene, and every one in the performance (except the jurymen) may

help himself to one, as they lie on the clerk's desk.

The witness stand, which is really a small platform with a railing on three sides, can be easily improvised by a low stool placed behind a highbacked chair. This gives the step up and a place for the hands to rest while testifying.

The box containing the juror cards is called a ballot box. A good substitute is a small barrel, such as cookies are packed in. It is supposed to contain the names of all the jurymen chosen for a whole session, but fifteen names, leaving three to be challenged, will suffice. If the real names of members of the unit are used, it will add to the interest; in that case, they can simply sit in the audience until their names are called by the clerk and there need be no preparation on their part.¹ For this demonstration, choose, if possible, a hall having an adjoining room, as this is much needed for the jurors' retirement.

The diagram below should be followed carefully, not



¹The leader might explain here that a jurymen, if drafted, must serve unless he can prove good and sufficient reason to prevent.

only in arranging the mock court room, but also in seating the court.

A university graduate's gown may be substituted for the judge's robe, and for the sheriff's wand use a broom handle which may be decorated, if talent is available, with the arms of the state.

DEMONSTRATION

After the leader, or some one chosen by the leader, has made the introductory remarks on county government, let the sheriff be sent to conduct the judge into court. Meanwhile the clerk and court stenographer take their places as indicated on the diagram, and the eight attorneys occupy the benches assigned them.

The crier and jury officer stand on either side of the entrance to the improvised court room, while the judge in his robe, accompanied by the sheriff, marches in. The court and spectators stand as the judge enters and remain standing until he has taken his place. While all are still standing, including the sheriff who holds up his wand near the judge's bench, the crier, from his place, says: "Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons having anything to do before the Honorable, the Justices of the Superior Court in the first session thereof now sitting in Boston within and for the County of Suffolk, draw near and give your attendance and you shall be heard: God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"

As soon as the court is seated, the attention of each and all is turned to the trial lists, from which the clerk begins to read. As he reads, the four attorneys, who are not trying the case, chosen for demonstration, an-

swer when their cases are called, using the data furnished them by the leader. (See Special Briefs 1-2-3 & 4 page 24.) In doing this they may move forward to the judge's bench or stand at their places. Several cases are not responded to at all and these are supposed to be dropped from the docket, without comment by the court; but when a plaintiff's case is ready and no one appears for the defendant, the judge, after looking about the court sharply, may say, "This case is dropped to the next session." The same form is used when a plaintiff's lawyer is the non-appearing party. If the response is made that an important witness is unable to be present or that the attorney for either side is trying at the same time another case in another court, the judge may say "This case may stand" or "This case may go to the bottom of the list."

When the seventh case is called an attorney for the plaintiff answers "Ready, Your Honor," and one for the defendant answers in the same way. Then follows a general stirring about the court. The four chosen attorneys take their places at their desks (see diagram of court room) and begin to consult their papers, while the other four leave the court scene and join the spectators.

Next the clerk takes the ballot box, shakes it about, and drawing from it a juror's card, announces his name. The juror takes his place in the jury seats. This continues until twelve men are drawn. When twelve men are in the jury seats, two of the attorneys hand slips to the clerk. The clerk calls out "Mr. Rich is challenged by the plaintiff." Mr. Rich leaves the jury box. The clerk then draws another name from the box, and

announces it, and the new man takes the seat vacated by Mr. Rich.

The clerk next calls out "Mr. Gay is challenged by the defendant."¹ Mr. Gay leaves the jury box. The clerk draws another name from the box, and announces it, and the new man takes the seat vacated by Mr. Gay.

The clerk then says to the attorneys: "Is the jury satisfactory?" The attorneys answer "It is."

When the "twelve good men and true" are all seated, the judge regards them earnestly over his glasses and pretends to consult an imaginary list of their names, addresses and occupations. Finally, he selects the name of the foreman and instructs the clerk to announce it. The clerk says, "John Jones, the court appoints you foreman for this trial of this case." Thereupon the man chosen takes his place at the extreme right on the front jury bench.²

Swearing in the plaintiff and his witnesses is next in order. One by one, as the plaintiff's lawyer calls them, they take their places in front of the jury, facing the judge. They are then told to hold up their right hands, while the clerk says, "You severally solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give the court and the jury in the case now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. So help you God." They answer in unison, "I do."

One witness says: "I am a Hebrew and am unaccustomed to swear in the manner of the Gentiles."

¹ In a real court, after a certain number of names have been challenged, reasons must be given for any objection.

² The swearing in of the whole group of jurymen drafted for a civil session is done at the beginning of the session rather than for each individual case.

The clerk says: "Put on your hat." When the witness has put on his hat, the clerk says:

"You solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give to the court and jury in this case shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. And this you do upon the five books of Moses. So help you Jehovah!" He answers "I do."

After the witnesses have returned to their appointed places, one of the plaintiff's attorneys takes the writ in his hand and says slowly, so that the judge can write down in his book the name of the case and etc.: "May it please your Honor, this is No. 11648. The court is dated July 6, 1916. It is an action of tort. The plaintiff is Henry S. West of Melrose, and the defendant is Louis North of Magnolia, in Gloucester. The ad damnum is \$25,000.

The declaration is as follows:

(He takes declaration and reads it.) The answer is as follows:

(He takes answer and reads it.) He then says:

"Will it please your Honor, Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Jury." He then goes on with his statement of the case. (See page 27.)

As he does this he faces the jury with an occasional courteous turning to the judge. Next he calls the plaintiff to the stand, and moving as far away as the sheriff's desk, instructs him to speak loudly for the benefit of the court. Following this examination, opportunity is given for the defendant's lawyer to cross-examine the plaintiff. Both a model examination and cross-examination is given at the end of this chapter, from which it will be possible for a bright mock attorney to plan his questions.

Now each witness takes his turn on the stand, and it will add much to the entertainment if he is not coached beforehand as to the questions he must answer in his examination and cross-examination. He is, for the time being, impersonating the character described in the brief provided him, and if he becomes entangled, it only adds a realistic touch to the scene.

After all testimony for the plaintiff's case is in, the attorney says, "That is all, Your Honor," and resumes his place at his desk. Now the first lawyer for the defense takes the floor and proceeds exactly in the same manner as the plaintiff's lawyer, swearing in the defendant and his witnesses, stating his case (see page 35), examining and allowing cross-examination.

Throughout the trial all four attorneys must be watching sharply for objectionable testimony by the other side. They may object to any hearsay evidence or any evidence calculated to affect the juror's sympathy rather than his judgment. The form for this is "I object, Your Honor." The judge then decides it one way or another. If there is a real stenographer in the demonstration the judge, before giving his decision, may first ask her to read the question objected to. This she does in a monotonous voice without rising. If the stenographer is only a figurehead, the lawyer may say "I object to that testimony being recorded, Your Honor," and if the judge agrees, the stenographer may pretend to cross it off. They must also watch for an attempt by the opposing lawyer to put words into a witness' mouth, and they must cut off sharply any tendency in their own witnesses to go into unnecessary details.

When the evidence for both sides is in, the lawyer for

the defendant makes the first plea, the lawyer for the plaintiff having the second plea.

Although in a real case, this is the place for a bit of legal wrangling, it will be best in this demonstration, to proceed at once with the judge's charge to the jury. His Honor rises, and with great deliberation, takes off his spectacles, which he folds and unfolds as he says: "Gentlemen of the Jury (*they rise and remain standing*): In this case of West vs. North I must remind you that the law is for the defense of rich and poor alike. Your judgment should be influenced by sanity rather than sympathy. Your decision made on fact rather than on feeling. In your considerations be careful to start with a proper premise or your reasoning will wander far afield, etc, etc."

As the judge resumes his seat the clerk calls the jury officer to step forward and hold up his right hand. This he does, standing in front of the jury. The clerk says "You shall take charge of this jury and keep them together in some convenient place until they are agreed. You shall not speak to them yourself or suffer any one to speak to them except by order of the court or to ask them if they have agreed. So help you God."

The officer now leads the jury into an adjoining room where they are supposed to deliberate. It will be most interesting to leave the verdict in the case to be really settled by the twelve jury men, also the amount of damages, if the verdict is for the plaintiff. However, if five minutes does not see the decision made, the foreman must take matters into his own hands, as time is valuable at a mock trial. In civil suits it is customary for the verdict to be written and passed to the clerk, as the

jury re-enters the room. The clerk passes it to the judge and the judge, having read it to himself, passes it back to the clerk. The clerk says, "Gentlemen of the jury, harken to your verdict as the court has recorded it." The clerk reads it aloud and then says: "So say you, Mr. Foreman, and so say you all." They nod assent.

Now while all stand, the crier says in a loud voice: "Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons having anything to do before the Honorable, the Justices of the Superior Court now holden at Boston within and for the County of Suffolk, hence depart and give their attendance to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, to which time and place this session of the court now stands adjourned. God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"

The judge leaves the bench, and accompanied by the sheriff, marches out as he came in, followed by the other participants of the court scene.

MODEL TRIAL LIST

Middlesex ss.:

SUPERIOR COURT

SPECIAL JURY SESSIONS

Cases assigned for Speedy Trial for week beginning Monday, May 2nd, 1920.

Revised to Tuesday, May 25

Plaintiff Attorneys		Defendant Attorneys
1. C. B. Taylor	11991 Joy & Co. v. Bliss	Andrews & Andrews
2. Baker & Cook	11896 Tempest v. Storm	Robert James
3. Samuel Carver	12137 Black v. White	W. B. Herbert, L. C.
4. Shepard & Lamb	9276 Moon v. Night	Roy
5. John Carpenter	10296 Frost v. Snow	Horace F. Edwards
6. Sawyer & Joiner	11542 Light v. Day	Jacobs & Isaacs
7. Chas. Mason, Ed		Benj. Thomas
Plumber	11648 West v. North	Ray Thomas, Jas.
8. F. J. Butcher	10963 Bell v. Cross	Roberts
9. Steward & Butler	9087 Hay v. Stone	Moses B. Williams
10. T. P. Farmer	12235 Dawn v. East	Dana & Allen
11. Jonothan S. Gardner	11431 Webb v. Foot	Peter Lewis
12. B. Wheelwright	10402 Hill v. Dale	Chas. G. Everett
13. Arthur Clark B.		H. E. Michaels
Smith	10930 Thorne v. Briar	Richards & Phillips
14. Herbert Miller	9163 Gold v. Silver	Francis Howard

Highest number reached:—12568, Page 18 of May List.

SPECIAL BRIEF I. When the clerk reads "11991 Joy & Co. vs. Bliss," the attorney will answer: "The plaintiff is ready, Your Honor." No one answers for the defendant.

The judge says to him, "What do you wish done with this case?" The attorney answers: "I ask for a default." The judge says to the clerk, "Let the defendant be called." The clerk says to the officer, "Mr. Officer, call the defendant in Joy and another versus Bliss." The officer calls out. "Little Bliss! Little Bliss! Come into court and answer to the cause of the Grand Joy and another against you, or your default will be recorded."

SPECIAL BRIEF II. When the clerk reads "11896, Tempest vs. Storm," the attorney will say, "Your Honor, as the most important witness for the defense is unable to be present, I ask that the case be postponed for one week. The plaintiff's attorney consents to this."

The judge says: "The case may be postponed for one week."

SPECIAL BRIEF III. When the clerk reads "10296, Black vs. White," the person will say: "Mr. Jacobs, who will try this case for the defendant is actually engaged in the trial of a case in the second session." The judge will say: "The case may stand."

SPECIAL BRIEF IV. When the clerk reads: "11542, Light vs. Day," the defendant's attorney will say: "The defendant is ready." No one answers for the plaintiff.

The judge says to the attorney "What do you wish done?" The attorney answers: "I ask for a non-suit."

The judge says to the clerk: "Let the plaintiff be called. "The clerk says to the officer: "Mr. Officer, call the plaintiff in Light v. Day." The officer calls out: "Bright Light! Bright Light! Come into court and prosecute your action against Gray Day, or your non-suit will be recorded."

COMMON BRIEF

Henry S. West vs. Louis North

About 2.30 P. M.	On the afternoon of June 23, 1916, Henry S. West, owner and operator of a Ford taxicab, was driving said taxi at a moderate speed along South Street in the City of Melrose. As he approached the corner where South Street is crossed by East, he reduced his speed and blew his horn. Hearing no horn or other sound from any approaching vehicle on East Street, and being unable, because of the intervening houses to see any danger, he continued on his way. When a little more than half way across East Street he was struck by a Locomobile owned and driven by one Louis North of Magnolia, Mass.
About 10 Miles an hour.	
About 5 Miles an hour.	

As West attempted to extricate himself from behind the wheel he was thrown violently a distance of some twenty feet, and sustained grave injuries from striking against the stone foundation of a house situated on the right hand side of South Street. His taxicab was hurled in the opposite direction and was entirely shattered

and rendered unrepairable by coming in contact with the granite bank wall surrounding a house on the left side of South Street. Henry West, in an unconscious condition, was taken to the Montrose Hospital, where he was found to have a broken nose, a dislocated elbow, deep gashes on the right cheek and a badly wrenched back, from which injuries he has since suffered severely both in body and mind. He brings suit to recover \$25,000 for damages from Louis North.

DECLARATION

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk ss.:

Superior Court

HENRY S. WEST

vs.

LOUIS NORTH

Plaintiff's Declaration

Count 1. And now comes the plaintiff and says that on or about June 23, 1916, he was driving his taxicab along South Street in Melrose in the County of Middlesex and said Commonwealth; that while he was driving across East Street, in said Melrose, and in the exercise of due care, a Locomobile, owned and operated by the defendant, owing to the negligence of the defendant, violently ran into the said taxicab of the plaintiff whereby the plaintiff was thrown from said taxicab, and severely injured in body and mind.

And the plaintiff says that by reason of his said injury he has suffered great financial loss and has been incapacitated for his usual occupations.

All to his great damage.

Count 2. And the plaintiff says that by reason of the

negligent act of the defendant, set forth in Count 1 the said taxicab was greatly damaged.

By his Attorneys,

CHAS. MASON
ED. PLUMBER

DECLARATION

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Suffolk ss.:

Supreme Court

HENRY S. WEST

vs.

LOUIS NORTH

Defendant's Answer

And now comes the defendant in the above entitled case and for answer denies each and every allegation in the plaintiff's writ and declaration contained.

By his Attornys,

RAY THOMAS
JAS. ROBERTS

STATEMENT OF CASE BY PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY

We shall show that Henry S. West was known to be a careful driver, that he never allowed his speed to exceed the interurban regulation of fifteen miles an hour, and that it was his invariable custom to blow his horn as he approached a cross street.

We shall show that this accident destroyed his means of livelihood, not only by the loss of his uninsured car, but because of the injuries which he sustained in body and mind; that as a result of the frightful shock and also of the injuries to the spine, he has been unable since June, 1916 to pursue his former occupation of hackney driving or driving of any other kind. We shall show that he has incurred great expense for medical attendance, and that as a result of the accident he has been unable since June, 1916 to retain any other position which would procure for him a living wage.

We shall show that Louis North had on that day and at several other times been known to exceed the lawful speed limit, that he neglected to blow his horn, not only when crossing South Street, but also when crossing Front Street, two streets further down, on the day of the accident. We shall show by the testimony of a traffic officer that he not only neglected to blow his horn, but that he did not reduce his speed in crossing Front Street. We shall show that on that same afternoon he proved his brutal disregard for the comfort of others by running over a pet cat belonging to Miss Priscilla Perkins, living at 91 East Street. We shall show that, although North must have been cognizant of having crushed the cat under the wheels of his car, he stopped neither to apologize nor reimburse the owner; nor did he at the time nor at any later period show concern or regret at having wrought such havoc in the life of Henry S. West.

MODEL QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINING WITNESSES

What is your name?

What is your age?

What is your residence?

Where were you born?

Are you married?

How many children?

What is your occupation?

Where are you employed?

What education? (if professional)

What technical training?

What are your relations to the plaintiff or defendant?

How long have you known him?

Tell the story of the accident in your own words.

Please omit unnecessary details.

Please answer "yes" or "no."

Please speak distinctly. Etc.

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE ON DIRECT
EXAMINATION¹

My name is Henry S. West. I am 41 years old and I was born in Smithtown, Nova Scotia. I came to the States fifteen years ago and my occupation has been hackney driving ever since, or at least, up to the time of the accident.

In 1912 I bought my first Ford car—not the one destroyed—and was married the same year. I had two children, but lost both, one by infantile paralysis and the “flu” took the other. Soon after that my wife was taken sick and so was I, and what-with the doctor’s bills and undertakers, I couldn’t save a cent. I got behind in the rent and my wife took to going to the movies all the time after the children died, and if I got a square meal at all I had to get it at a restaurant, and that costs a lot more than eating at home. Then during the war every one was after me to buy Liberty bonds and thrift stamps and I was near distracted, and didn’t feel that I ought to keep up the insurance on my car. I bought my last car in 1915 and it used all my savings to make up the difference between that one and the old one. Yes, the new car was second-hand, too.

No, I never heard a sound until I got by that corner and then I see that Loco too late. No, I am not deaf. No, the flu left me all right, but my wife’s eyes were left bad and glasses cost a lot.

No, I didn’t speed her up when I saw what was coming to me. All I could do was to get out from behind the wheel and if I hadn’t done that, I wouldn’t be here now. I don’t know whether North saw me or not. I don’t see how he could have helped it and he must have heard my horn unless *he* is deaf. I didn’t know anything more until I came to myself at the hospital and then I saw my wife and a nurse and the doctor. I ached so I didn’t know

¹ This testimony, like that of the subsequent witnesses, is, of course, not given in this connected form, but in response to questions by his own attorney.

where I ached. I couldn't get off the bed without I rolled off on account of my back and I was cold all the time I was in the hospital and I didn't get enough to eat there. I begged the doctor to take me home and he did after four days. I had the doctor regular for a month and then I went to his office off and on for three months.

He has never sent his bill. I guess he hopes to get it paid later. No, I can't get a job as chauffeur—my back ain't right. I have dizzy spells and besides I'm scared. The dizzy spells come on most any time, but are pretty bad when I first get up in the morning. Yes, I tried to drive a horse but that ain't no use. I've never been well since. I mow a few lawns but it is awful hard stooping over to do the trimming—hurts my back.

(Note that West makes a constant effort to run into details.)

CROSS EXAMINATION OF PLAINTIFF

Attorney for Defense: "Mr. West, did I understand you to say that since June 23, 1916, you have never been a well man?"

West: "Yes, sir."

Att: "From what have you mostly suffered?"

West: "I don't know which is worse, my back or them dizzy spells. One is always with me and the other always comes at the wrong time."

Att: "Mr. West, did you ever think you had a touch of rheumatism along with everything else?"

Att. for plaintiff: "I object to that question, Your Honor."

Judge: "I think the question is allowable."

Att. for defense: "Mr. West, did you ever think you had a touch of rheumatism along with everything else?"

West: "Well, at times I have thought I might have a touch, but I took two bottles of Brown's Rheumatism Elixir and it didn't do no good."

Att: "Has there been no time since the summer of 1916 that you have called yourself well at all?"

West: "Oh, no."

Att: "Think carefully—not a week or two?"

West: "Not a day, sir."

Att: (*Holding up a paper and moving toward the witness*) "Do you recognize this, Mr. West?"

West: "I can't say I do."

Att: "It is your application for a private chauffeur's license dated April 18, 1917, in which you state that you are in good health."

West: "That so!"

Att: "Is this your application?" (*showing it to him*).

West: "I suppose so."

Att: "Yes or no, please."

West: "Yes."

Att: "Were you in good health at the time you made this out?"

West: "I don't know."

Att: "You don't know? Were you or were you not in good health at this time—April 18, 1917?"

West: "I wasn't."

Att: "Then you deliberately stated what was untrue?"

West: "I don't remember."

Att: "Did you or did you not make a false statement at that time?"

West: "I suppose so."

Att: "Answer yes or no. Did you make a false statement on this paper?"

West: "Yes."

Att: "That will do."

DR. PILLSBURY'S EVIDENCE ON DIRECT EXAMINATION

"My name is Aeonite Pillsbury. I am 39 years old. Residence, 182 East Street, Melrose, Mass. Born at Turner Corners, Maine—graduated from Bates College and Boston University Medical School. An interne two years at the Boston Homeopathic Hospital. I have been practicing in Melrose ten years on January next.

On the afternoon of June 23, 1916 I was just leaving my home after keeping office hours, when one of my small neighbors came running toward me crying, "Come quick, Doctor, there's a man killed up the street." I grabbed my satchel and followed the lad. I found West lying in an unconscious condition completely surrounded by a fast gathering crowd. I pushed my way through, and ascertained immediately that he was still alive. After a casual examination I felt confident that his injuries were not fatal. I made no effort to bring him to consciousness until the ambulance had deposited him at the hospital. There we gave him a careful examination and found a broken nose, dislocated elbow, gashes on the right cheek, a badly twisted spine, and many other bruises particularly on the right upper arm and shoulder. I knew that he was suffering chiefly from his back by his actions under examination. This proved true. His back was as near being broken as possible.

Yes, any injury to the spine is most unfortunate. Oh, yes, there is possibility of complete recovery but it is neither easily or quickly accomplished.

Yes, I have attended West from time to time since the accident. No, he was not my patient previous to that. I can make no statement on his general health up to the 23rd of June, 1916. Yes, undoubtedly the dizziness to which he refers is one result of the accident. Yes, his whole nervous system was badly upset, naturally, the spine being the nerve center. No, he has never to my knowledge been in good health since that time.

Yes, I believe he has suffered both in body and mind.

I should prefer to make no predictions as to the future.

I have never sent him a bill for services because I knew he would be unable to pay it.

Yes, it has been my custom since practicing to rebate many bills to the poor or unfortunate. If I sent West a bill it would be in the neighborhood of \$500.

I should consider that a conservative price for the services rendered."

POLICEMAN JOHN CASEY'S EVIDENCE ON
DIRECT EXAMINATION

"My name is John Casey—49 years old. I was born in Charlestown, Mass. My parents were from County Galway in Ireland. I think they came to this country before I was born—I guess you're right, sir.

I have been on the Melrose police force for fifteen years and I have lived in Melrose about that same time more or less. Yes, sir, you have to be a resident to get a job on the force. Yes, I have lived in Melrose fifteen years, sir, more or less, sir, as I have said. Have it your own way, sir. I have lived more than fifteen years in Melrose, then.

The day of the accident I had just come on duty for the afternoon. No, we don't keep an officer there all day, sir, there is more riding out in the afternoon than in the morning. I particular noticed that automobile—I do admire a Loco. It was sure going twenty-five or thirty at least. Oh, I can judge pretty nigh, sir.

I would have give chase on my motor cycle, only we don't have them out our way, for the force I mean. Then I was hindered from being present at the accident by having to remain on my corner. I could see the crowd gathering up the street and I ses to myself, ses I, 'He's winged some one—I thought as much. He might have winged me if I hadn't stepped out of the way. Some one's took your place, Casey, ses I. I hope he's not hurt too bad, ses I. God help him.'

No he never caught me eye at all as he passed me. No, I don't think he saw me. He was one of those chaps that don't see anything they do see.

My whistle—yes, I had one. No, I don't mind now whether I blew it or not; but on second thought I did not blow it. Ye see it was like this— He comes along so fast that he takes my breath, as ye say. Why didn't I blow the whistle just the same? Wasn't I telling you that he took me breath. Where would I get it then to blow me whistle? I'm sorry, Your Honor, I meant no offense.

It's just my way to have me little joke—no offense, sir.

I have known West for a great many years—must be fifteen more or less. He was always a good honest, accommodating chap. Speed? Lord, no. Many's the time I ses to him, 'Henry, look sharp or ye meet yourself coming back!' Blow his horn? I should say so. I always thought he had a hankering after that horn. 'Twas always with him. Yes, he's been all broke up, late years. I tried to get him something from the highway department. Walking the flag in front of the steam roller, but, no, it couldn't be done. The boss ses to me, ses he 'John, we've run over one flag man already in this town and that's enough.'"

MISS PRISCILLA PERKINS' EVIDENCE ON DIRECT EXAMINATION

"My name is Priscilla Perkins. I am forty-six years old. I live at 91 East Street, Melrose, Mass. I have always lived in Melrose—I was born there, in the same house which we now occupy. My grandfather built it 65 years ago. It was my grandfather who planted the elms in our neighborhood. I really have no occupation—I really keep house for my mother. I am her companion.

On June 23rd, 1916, I was sitting at the window that looks down East Street and Mama was sitting so that she could look up the same street. Yes, both windows are on the East Street side of the house. We had just remarked to one another that there was getting to be so much motor-ing past the house that one could hardly accomplish a bit of needlework in an afternoon. I mean if one glanced up from one's work at every passing car.

Yes, we had two beautiful pet cats, perfect darlings, tawny tigers with identical markings. We had raised them from kittens and had named them Daisy and Demi after Meg's twins in "Little Women." That afternoon Demi had insisted on going out and it seemed a strange thing, but Daisy had run back in again when we held the door for them. We felt that it was beautifully providential

because Daisy was Mama's idol and I can't think how she could have borne it. Yes, my especial pet was Demi.

Oh, yes, you were asking if I saw the Locomobile. Yes, I spied it from my window. It was a beautifully shiny, new one and it fairly tore up the street. Of course, I could not see it after it flashed by my window, and then I heard poor Mama scream and as I rushed to her, the car had disappeared. She was thankful that I had not seen darling Demi's last moment, but I felt that I had more strength to bear it than she. Our kind friends and neighbors gathered up his remains, and they assured me that it must have been over so quickly that the precious kitty knew nothing about it really. Of course, we should have appreciated any little word of regret from the Norths, but then, as Mama said, it might have been a little difficult for them to ascertain our address as they did not stop at the time. As for compensation—we could never have thought of that in any case. I told Mama that if we were offered any reimbursement it should all go to buy Daisy a beautiful new basket, but poor Daisy is gone now too. She—oh, yes, we knew Henry West well. He always drove us to the cemetery on fine Sundays. He had for years. It seemed strange that he should have been struck by the same bolt from the blue. Oh, no, he never drove rapidly. Dear yes, he blew his horn all the time. It was a very unpleasant horn, too.

STATEMENT OF CASE BY ATTORNEY FOR DEFENSE

We shall show that Louis North of Magnolia and Boston is a prominent and much respected business man—a banker—that, by the testimony of his mother, who was the only other occupant of the car, he was driving within the legal limit of speed on the day of the accident; and that he heard no horn or other sound from an approaching vehicle as he was about to cross South Street, and that when he saw West's taxicab it was too late to change his course.

We shall show that he stood ready at the time and at a later period to reimburse or settle with West in any way that seemed right and reasonable. We shall show that West, who was known to be slow and lacking in resources, made no effort to put on speed when he saw his plight, but rather, helplessly allowed himself to be struck.

We shall show that West was not necessarily disqualified for further usefulness and that the amount demanded by him for damages is far in excess of what is right.

DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE ON DIRECT EXAMINATION

"My name is Louis North—36 years old. Residence, Brookside, Magnolia, Massachusetts. Unmarried. Mother living, no father. Junior member of firm of North, Creed and North, Bankers, 83 State Street. I own and drive a Locomobile and several cars. I am licensed in Massachusetts. No, I have never appeared in court charged with speeding. Yes, I have been summoned. I don't know what my lawyer did about it.

I don't know how fast I was driving on June 23, 1916. I seldom notice. Yes, I usually go slowly through a town. I saw no cat at the first street. Yes, I have paid for several. I saw no traffic officer at the second street. I heard no horn. No, I have no recollection of it. No, I believe my hearing is perfect. Yes, I hear that clock tick distinctly. I couldn't stop; the fellow ran right under my wheels. Yes, my head lights were smashed and there were other damages to the Locomobile. I don't remember what they cost. No, I sold that car some time ago. I have forgotten what I was paid for it. Yes, my mother was badly frightened but she is very nervous and a bit irrational at times..

Yes, I stopped and would have given West money but he was unconscious. I didn't inquire about his condition later because I expected he would sue me. I think \$25,000 exorbitant. His car was not worth a hundred and his

bills cannot be more than twice as much. Yes, I offered to settle out of court. He refused through his lawyer."

(Note that North answers as little as possible and often says "I don't remember.")

MRS. NORTH'S EVIDENCE ON DIRECT EXAMINATION

"My name is Lillian Lowell North. 56 years old. Born and brought up in Baltimore, Maryland. My husband was Cabot North. He has been dead sixteen years. My residence is 968 Beacon Street. No, I do not stay with my son at Magnolia, except for short visits. I dislike the fogs. I go occasionally to look after the servants and see that the place is being kept up. I was on my way for that purpose on the 23rd of June, 1916.

No, my son was not driving rapidly. Oh, about fifteen or twenty. I could see the speedometer from where I sat. Yes, I saw the Ford, but I heard no horn. I think I am not deaf.

Yes, I was much upset by the accident, and so, I am sure, was my son, but he is very taciturn by nature. He is like his father who for days would not be heard to make a remark, but his was a kind heart. No, I never knew Louis to hurt anything intentionally. Yes, he loves his dogs and horses and never strikes them unless it is necessary. Oh, yes, it is sometimes necessary to whip a dog or a horse, don't you think so? I remember at one time— Oh, yes. Of course, you wouldn't care to hear now.

I never knew that my son had the reputation for speeding. Well, yes, I rather like to go rapidly myself. I am sure I regret the accident. It quite upset me for some time I assure you. I telephoned the hospital the next day and they said West was doing well. We were so relieved that we didn't have the misfortune—I mean that he did not have the misfortune to die. I recall that I meant to send him some flowers but neglected to do it."

Cross Examination of Mrs. North

Att: "Mrs. North, do you always wear glasses?"

Mrs. N.: "Yes, oh yes, for a good many years."

Att: "Is it a muscular weakness or are you perhaps near-sighted?"

Mrs. N: "I am afraid it is my age—just a fading vision."

Att: "You perhaps have two kinds of glasses—one for reading and another for distance?"

Mrs. N: "Yes, I do."

Att: "Which were you wearing the day of the accident?"

Mrs. N: "Oh, my distance glasses. I always do when driving."

Att. "You say you noticed the speedometer and that it registered fifteen or twenty. Can you recall which?"

Mrs N.: "Oh, no, it was so long ago but I am sure it was not more than that."

Att: "Would you have remonstrated with your son had it been more?"

Mrs. N; "Oh, no, I should hesitate to do that."

Att: "Because as you say, you enjoy fast driving yourself?"

Mrs. N: "No, no. Louis would have been much annoyed if I had done such a thing."

Att: "That is never your custom then?"

Mrs. N: "Oh, no!"

Att: "Are you wearing your distance glasses today?"

Mrs. N: "Yes."

Att: (*holding up a card and walking toward the witness stand*) "Can you distinguish the figures on this card at this distance?"

Mrs. N: "I am afraid I can not."

Att: "At this distance then?" (*walking nearer*)

Mrs. N: "No."

Att: "You have had your glasses changed perhaps several times since the summer of 1916?"

Mrs. N: "I think so, once at least."

Att: "You say you think so. Are you not sure of it?"

Mrs. N: "I can't remember just when it was that I was last at the oculist."

Att: "You do not recall realizing any necessity for so doing?"

Mrs. N: "Why no, I do not."

Att: "You would say that your vision had remained about the same, for several years."

Mrs. N: "Yes, I think so."

Att: "Thank you, that is all."

Author's Note: It must be seen that the possibilities for further witnesses and further testimony in this case have not been exhausted. Expert medical or automobile testimony may be added and much further data for the defense. Imaginary witnesses of the accident and friends of both men might be called—West's wife or North's partners. Cross-examination may also be supplied, where it is now lacking.

THE PLEA OF THE DEFENDANT'S LAWYER

My opponent, the attorney for the plaintiff, will say much of rights—the rights of the poor and afflicted. I ask you, are there no rights for any other class of people in this country? Shall we give consideration only to the weak and unresourceful? Shall we, in fact, put a premium on inefficiency and laziness? On the other hand, because a man has by industry and ability accumulated a large fortune shall we point the finger of shame at him and make him the butt of whining complaints?

I can not understand by what right one man questions another's right to spend his own fortune as he chooses. I could, with equally bad taste, question my colleague's decision to spend twenty-five cents on a smoke. And I should have as much right to do so as he has to question Mr. North's decision to spend twenty-five thousand on a jewel, if he so desired.

It is truly pitiful, I grant you, the picture that will be painted of this poor fellow, too slow-witted and too

unskilled in driving even a Ford, to be able to touch his foot to the accelerator and so clear the way and save his own skin. The ordinary driver could have turned his car sharply to the left and so avoided collision. Then having sustained injuries, slight in proportion to the chances he took, he brings suit for what to him is a fortune. Talk about the unearned increment of the rich—twenty-five thousand dollars would be, in this case, an undeserved increment of the poor.

Mark you, the defendant stood ready to make amends, whether he justly should or not, for the unfortunate happening of the 23rd of June, 1916; but our sharp friends would have none of it. No, they were angling for a big fish—but the bait was too large even for a big fish to swallow.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I resent for you the implication which my opponents have cast upon you—that you are women to be moved by the untimely demise of a pet kitty. Has it come to that pass that only “sob stuff” is produced as evidence before the Honorable, the Justices of this Superior Court? Right is right—justice is justice. Etc.

LAWYER'S PLEA (PLAINTIFF)

Your Honor, and Gentlemen of the Jury,—if you have followed the testimony given in this case with the attention that is due its importance, no words of mine are needed to convince you at whose door the blame lies nor what the rights of the case are.

Imagine for a moment an honest man struggling for years against great odds, such as competition in business, the high cost of living, and family bereavements, until it seemed that the wolf, which he was endeavoring to drive from the door, was almost to break and enter. Imagine this honest man going patiently about his tasks each day always hoping for better times. Imagine him being suddenly—not lifted up, but struck down further and inextricably in the mire of misery. By his own fault? Far from it. By the careless, cruel, casual deed of a cold, calculating

millionaire, a man looking neither to the right or left in consideration of his fellow-creatures. A man who shows as little sympathy for a lonely woman's household pet as he does for an honest man's life and fortune.

What are we coming to in this world? What are we coming to in this country of ours, dedicated to the rights and happiness of free men? I ask you, could the injustice and greed of the feudal lords of other lands go further in ruthless deeds than this violation of the rights of the poor and the weak?

My client, after years of suffering caused by this man's deed, and after many ineffectual attempts to win a living by the toil of a broken body, is asking a sum for damages which is no more than this millionaire would lose or win in one day at the races. You have heard with your own ears that the price of a Locomobile is such a negligible sum to him that he cannot even recall its amount, and yet he contests this honest man's rightful demands. What would bring joy and happiness to West's home and comforts for the remaining days of his broken life—what to North is not more than the price of a jewel he might purchase for a gift—this he refuses.

Gentlemen, the facts stand out so plainly that I will not take your time with their repetition, but as you value your reputations as good men and true; as you value your record in the book of the Recording Angel, return a just and faithful verdict in this case.

CHAPTER III

THE STORY OF CITY GOVERNMENT

As a town develops, increasing in population and expanding its industries, it reaches a point where the town meeting is no longer adequate as a legislative body. It can be plainly seen that were all the voters to gather in one assembly, as in the past, it would make a throng too unwieldy for direct action. Therefore the representation of the many by the few must be resorted to. A larger corps of public officials than the time honored board of selectmen is needed also to carry on the ever increasing mass of public business.

The city government is the solution. The state legislature must first be petitioned for its consent to this change and if permission is granted—a referendum, to ascertain the will of the people, is the next step.

The charter, not unlike the constitution of a society, is drawn up by a chosen board of citizens, although formerly the embryo city accepted very much what the state legislature dictated. Great importance is attached to the charter because it not only states what form of government the city shall have, but also contains the fundamental laws by which the citizens must abide. Of course, the laws conform, in great part, to those of the state and the nation.

The three branches of government—executive, legislative and judicial—are to be found in every city in the United States in some form or other. The attempt will be made to give in a general way the idea and machinery of the various forms of city government as are found throughout the country.

The more common and more generally known form is that of the mayor-council, with the executive power vested in the former and the legislative in the latter.

There was a time when the mayor was only a figure-head as far as real action was concerned, his heaviest duty being to preside over the meetings of the other body. However, as the need of checks and balances became more and more imperative with the results of the onesided control of the council the charters of many cities were changed, thereby giving more power to the mayor. Both the council and the mayor are elected by the registered voters. In some communities the name of the candidate for mayor is placed upon the ballot sheet by means of nominating petitions, as in Boston, while in other cities by means of the direct primary.

The mayor, as a general rule, in the smaller cities of the country, is elected for a term of one or two years, and may be a candidate for reëlection. In other cities like New York and Boston, the term of office is four years which, of course, gives a man or woman, as the case may be, ample time to demonstrate to his constituents his ability as an administrator. The office of mayor in the smaller cities is sought after by candidates more for the honor than for the salary, and in a great number of places the incumbent of the position must have an outside business in order to financially support

himself. The salaries of the office of mayor range from the meager sum of \$500 to \$15,000.

Under the plan of the mayor-council government all administrative authority of the council is taken from the council and is placed with the mayor. He becomes directly responsible for the preservation of law and order and for the development of all departments in the city toward the highest point of efficiency. He has powers of appointment and removal of heads of departments and of all assistants; the right of veto of by-laws and ordinances is his. He also receives the budget from the heads of departments and in turn presents it to the council, although as an exception to this statement in Boston, the mayor makes up the budget himself and presents it to the council for approval.

The mayor has the right to address the legislative body of government either by message or by communication. It is thus that he enters indirectly into the enactment of legislation through the acceptance possibly, of some of his suggestions and admonitions in the annual message, or the communications from time to time. On the other hand his power of veto makes him a real factor directly in the development of legislation. There are many more minor duties which a mayor has to perform, and of course he is the official representative of the city on all public occasions.

The council of a city is the legislative branch of the government and its size and procedure of meetings varies with the city, in which it functions. It is a partisan body and a great many times its ordinances, orders and petitions are passed or defeated according to a party vote. The council meets weekly in some cities, while

in others, perhaps the smaller, twice a month. Generally the council selects its own chairman who is known as "president of the council or board" (if aldermen).

The laws which the council enacts are ones not specified in the charter. Ordinances which relate to sanitation, building inspection, street traffic, are all handled by the council. In many cities the council has the power to confirm all appointments of the mayor, to appropriate money and to grant franchises to public utilities. The council divides itself into several committees, which perform a great deal of the detailed work that could not be handled very profitably by the larger body. As may be seen in the preceding statements, the plan of this form of government is such that the mayor has most of the authority and the council plays a rather secondary part in the program of governing the city.

The second form of city government which has been tried most successfully by over 300 cities (mostly of the West) is that of the commission. This group or board usually numbers five members, but it varies. Three is a very popular number for the smaller communities. The commission represents the whole city and partisanship invariably disappears when the financial questions involving expenditures and appropriations arise. The commission receives a very good salary in most of the cities where it puts all its time on city work. The term of office varies in different cities and ranges from two to six years.

Under this plan a small body conducts the affairs of the city and comprises the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. This works just the opposite from that of the mayor-council plan, where the

powers of government are divided. The head of the commission is in some places called mayor and in others president, and is the one who receives the greatest number of votes at the general election. He has no special power but to preside at all meetings of the commission and vote equally with the other members.

The commission makes all the local laws and then sees that they are carried out; in fact, all of the functions of the first form of city government are to be found under the powers of the commission. It appoints officials such as are generally elected in other communities, using the mayor-council plan, and it can enact legislation creating new offices. The people are protected from poor administration on the part of the individual members of the commission by the checking system of the recall, referendum and initiative, although the latter has not been used very successfully to any great extent. The members of the commission are placed on their honor and have a good chance to prove their individual worth.

The third form of city government is that known as the city manager, and although only a small per cent of the cities of the country are giving this a trial it has proved very successful. It is well to give an illustration of the machinery of this form of government by using that of Dayton, Ohio, which was one of the first communities to introduce it.

According to the charter the voters elect a commission of five from the city at large. Partisanship is exceedingly noticeable because of its absence, and any member may be recalled on a petition signed by twenty-five per cent of the registered voters if he proves unsatisfactory

or out of harmony with the real ideals for which the city stands.

The commission with only legislative power appoints the manager. The latter is the administrative head of the city and like the commission may be recalled. He accepts the responsibility of the whole administration, and therefore to make the city an efficient public corporation he must be exceedingly careful in his appointments of the heads of departments and their assistants to choose only the best. He carries out the laws that are enacted by the commission; he recommends orders and laws for legislation, he makes reports to the commission and prepares the budget. In Dayton there is a mayor who is a member of the commission, but his powers are secondary to those of the manager.

From the above example of the city of Dayton one may easily discern the obvious fact that the fundamental scheme of the city manager form of government is to place the city on a strictly business basis and to have it run as such.

In some communities the manager elected is a citizen of that special community, while other cities go outside and get a man who has had business experience and who will undertake to run the affairs of the same as the general manager of any large business corporation.

The judicial branch of city government includes the inferior courts and these are made up of justices of the peace, police and municipal courts. The former have original jurisdiction over minor civil cases and also try petty offenses, such as breaches of the peace. The police courts also handle petty criminal offenses and investigate all cases which have a tendency to be of a serious nature.

The municipal courts exercise a minor civil jurisdiction. In some states the judges of these inferior courts are elected by the voters while in others they are appointed by the governor and council and for an indefinite term. The justices of the peace are appointed by the governor, but for a much shorter time and all may be removed through the process of impeachment.

A CITY ELECTION

PERSONS

PROPERTIES

Mayor (two or more candidates)	Nomination Papers
Treasurer (two or more candidates)	Ballots
Aldermen (seven or nine) ¹	Ballot Box
Aldermen at Large (six candidates)	Gavel
School Committee (three candidates)	Polling List
City Clerk	Tables (three)
² Chairman of Health Board	Chairs (fifteen)
Chairman of Charity Board	Mayor's Letter to Council recommending city officials not on ballot
Chairman of Highways	
Solicitor	
Auditor	
Assessors (two)	
Election Officers (two)	
Reporter	
Chief of Police	Civil Service appointments not necessary in demonstration unless the Leader wishes to elaborate.
Chief of Fire Department	

¹ When a city has only one legislative body this body is called either a council or board of aldermen. We have chosen the latter for this demonstration.

² Mayor's recommendations approved by the council.

INSTRUCTIONS

As it would be impractical in the scope of this short course to attempt the demonstration of each of the several forms of city government, we have chosen the one in most common use—the Mayor and Council form, which also lends itself most readily to demonstration.

In this chapter we wish to elect an entire city government. In order to do so we must first demonstrate a city election, and then later the initial meeting of the board of aldermen, because all city officials not on the ballot are appointed by the mayor, and these appointments must be acted upon by the board before they are assured, excepting of course the civil service appointments.

In preparation for the class meeting, nomination papers, like the one given at the close of this chapter, should be drawn up and mimeographed. There should be one for each name that appears on the ballot, and the number of ballots prepared should equal the number in the class. Using the names of class members for candidates, make the ballots like the model on page 51.

It is always possible to borrow a gavel and sometimes a ballot box, but the latter may be contrived at home. The polling list is but a roll of the class with their addresses.

A room with closets or dressing rooms would be an asset for this demonstration, in which the Australian Ballot system is used. When such a room is not available, folding screens, placed beyond the election officials' tables, will make excellent substitutes and afford the secret voting booths. The rail, beyond which the voter passes after he has been checked by the inspector or election officer, may have to be imaginary.

The tables and chairs do double duty. They are first used to equip the mock polling place (see page 59) and are later quietly rearranged to simulate an aldermanic chamber (see Chapter IV). Diagrams of both arrangements will be given on the following pages. If the room

contains a small platform it would be better to have it removed for the time being, because although it will serve very well in the aldermanic chamber it will not fit in the polling place. A large platform or stage with adequate floor space would be admirable. One table will be needed by the city clerk while the nomination papers are being filed, and this should be placed just outside the imaginary rail that separates the polling place from the audience.

The clerk should be instructed as to his duties, and also the president of the board of aldermen, who should be a parliamentarian. The best instruction possible would be a visit to a city aldermanic session, where on-lookers are always welcome. Lacking this, a careful reading of the demonstration which follows will suffice.

During the period reserved for the signing or nomination papers there will be more or less stirring about the room and chatting. Then when the mayor's recommendations are being acted upon by the aldermen, the leader may allow a bit of impromptu "mud slinging," which, by the way, is the easiest form of public speaking.

It has been found best in giving this demonstration to elect only aldermen at large, and to omit the election of the regular ward aldermen, who should, of course, take out nomination papers in the usual way, and whose names should be on the ballot of each ward. To simplify matters, the leader should appoint one from each mock ward, after giving the explanation cited above.

The leader should also explain that, whereas city voting is really done at ward polling places, the one big election is used here to economize time—the methods being identical. At a real polling place are often found

as many as seven election officials. These are warden, assistant warden, clerk, two inspectors and two watchers, one from each political party. A policeman is not an election official.

OFFICIAL BALLOT									
City of Melrose	Dec. 9th, 1919								
To vote for a person make a cross X in the square at right of name.									
Mayor—Vote for one Herbert Hoover <input type="checkbox"/> George Harvey <input type="checkbox"/> Henry Cabot Lodge <input type="checkbox"/>	Treasurer—Vote for one William Sunday <input type="checkbox"/> Phineas T. Barnum <input type="checkbox"/>								
Aldermen at Large—Vote for three Bernard Shaw <input type="checkbox"/> H. G. Wells <input type="checkbox"/> Arnold Bennett <input type="checkbox"/> Gilbert Chesterton <input type="checkbox"/> John Galsworthy <input type="checkbox"/>	School Committee—Vote for Two Nicholas M. Butler <input type="checkbox"/> Arthur T. Hadley <input type="checkbox"/> Chas. W. Eliot <input type="checkbox"/>								
<div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px;"> <p>License Question To vote on the following make a cross X in the square at right of yes or no.</p> <hr style="border: 0; border-top: 1px solid black; margin: 5px 0;"/> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;"></td> <td style="text-align: right; width: 20%;">YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liq- uors in this city?</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; border-top: 1px solid black;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> </div>			YES	Shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liq- uors in this city?	<input type="checkbox"/>		NO		<input type="checkbox"/>
	YES								
Shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liq- uors in this city?	<input type="checkbox"/>								
	NO								
	<input type="checkbox"/>								

MODEL BALLOT

TECHNIQUE OF VOTING

In order to become proficient in the gentle art of voting the directions given below should be followed in the order given in the tabulated list:

Registration

Poll Tax

Observation of notification to voters, to be found posted
in public places and newspapers

Measures of information concerning candidates and
issues

Ten minute visit to the polls

Giving of name and address

Marking of ballot

Folding of ballot

Dropping into ballot box

As voting laws vary greatly in different states, we must beg our readers to ascribe all seeming inaccuracies, which they may note, to the fact that we have attempted to set down the rules only as we have found them in the state of Massachusetts.

First, in the matter of registration, a telephone call on the city or town clerk will give one immediately the data of time and place for this initial act. Ordinarily the registration closes twenty days before an election, having been open for months previously, but there are many and various registration periods appointed for special reasons and frequently evening sittings of the registration board are held. When you present yourself at the office of registration—usually the clerk's office in smaller communities—you must be identified, must sign your name, must read a section of the Constitution of the United States, and if foreign born, must give court and date of naturalization. You will be asked your present residence, your residence on the past April first, also length of residence in the present city or town, your occupation and place of occupation, place of birth

and age; these latter questions must be answered under oath. In many large cities, one must also give, approximately, their height, weight and complexion.

If you are able to prove your literacy and the fact that you are an American citizen; if you can show that you have resided six months or a year—the law varies in this—in the district where you are making application for registration; if you are twenty-one years of age and neither pauper, idiot, insane or criminal, or a bigamist and have never been convicted of fraudulent voting, your name will be placed upon the polling list, and one day you will be gratified to see it posted with others in a public place where all the world may see that you are enfranchised.

In due time you will receive a poll tax bill for two dollars, which you will pay promptly if you are a desirable citizen. This tax is in no sense a passport to the polls, as its non-payment does not debar you from voting. A property restriction on the franchise still exists in some southern states, as it relates to the negro, but unless you are absolutely dependent on the city or town for support, your right to vote will not be questioned on this score.

Now, having taken these preliminary steps you must be alert to ascertain the date of the next election and the candidates and measures involved. It is customary for the candidates or their friends to send notifications to the voters, in the nature of recommendations, just previous to election time but this cannot be depended upon. The law only requires that notices, modelled on the lines of a warrant, containing lists of officers to be voted for, and time and place of election be dis-

played in public places and published in newspapers a certain number of days previously. In the newspapers will be found also much in the nature of propaganda, not only concerning the various candidates for office, but also concerning measures that are to be determined upon at the polls.

The day having arrived you will present yourself at your prescribed polling place. It may seem to you that there are very many and over-important looking officials furnished to oversee so small a task as the casting of a ballot, but there are few besides those the state laws require. The policeman is detailed by the city, and the watchers, one from each political party, are placed there to insure fairness to each side. The warden, clerk and four inspectors are the usual election officials.

As you pass beyond the rail into this "holy of voters" where stands the ark of the ballot, you will be asked to give your name and address, and while you wait, the official, seated at a table with the copy of the polling list spread out before him, will run down the list until he finds you duly enrolled. Now you will be handed an unmarked ballot and be waved to a row of compartments, each shut off from the other. Here you may put a cross (x) at the right of the names of the candidates you favor, and a cross in the space indicated by either *yes* or *no* at the right of the measure to be voted upon. You are privileged to write in the name of your own particular choice of candidate, for a certain office, if it chances not to be upon the official ballot. This is called *scratching a ballot*. To vote a *bullet*, is to mark but one name where several may be marked, thereby giving your favorite an advantage.

If you are unfortunate enough to make a mistake in your marking, you may ask for and be given a fresh ballot, but only two extra ones are allowed—a third request will be refused. Next you are expected to re-fold the ballot as you received it; by so doing your markings are secreted from the other occupants of the polling place. Once more your name and address must be given to another official to be checked off on another voting list and it is at this place that your legal right to vote may be challenged.¹

There remains now but the dropping of the ballot into the box. As you do this some one turns a lever, a bell clicks and the deed is done.

DEMONSTRATION

When the story of city government has been given, the leader reseats the class in vertical rows, naming each row a ward, and numbering them from one to seven. Each row should include one of the seven chosen ward aldermen.

Next the leader announces that this is no longer a class, but a city community, subdivided into wards, which is about to elect its government. All those desiring to run for office are requested to obtain nomination papers from the city clerk, who should be seated in front at a table. As a city clerk is usually a permanent appointment, this same clerk will later be named for another year's term.

If modesty dictates, the candidate for office may ask

¹ Challenging a vote is for the purpose of safeguarding against a fraudulent use of the ballot. When this is done the person challenged may take oath as to his legality and the matter is left to be investigated at a future time.

a friend to solicit the signatures required on his nomination paper, but he must first write on the reverse side of the paper his acceptance followed by his signature, after this fashion—"I hereby accept the within nomination. John Jones." These signatures may be obtained from any one in the room, provided he has not already signed the paper of another candidate for the same office. When each paper has seven¹ names it should be taken to the city clerk for verification. This consists in running through the lists, not only to check it up with the polling list, but also to discover errors in signature or address. The correct signature is Christian name, with middle initial and surname. If there are errors, the corrections must be made before the paper can be filed.

The filing is done by one of the signers who holds up his right hand before the city clerk and swears to his own signature, and then signs the affidavit attached to the nomination. The city clerk, who is also a Justice of the Peace, having first satisfied himself as to the identity of the signer, next affixes his own signature and by so doing affirms the legality of the paper.

Now while in imagination the city clerk is placing the names on the ballots, the leader should give instructions for using the Australian Ballot.

One by one, the citizens of this mock community present themselves at the improvised polling place, and cast their votes according to the directions in the preceding pages.

The returns from the election are announced by the

¹ The genuine legal independent nomination paper should have fifty verified signatures.

clerk as at a town meeting. The number of ballots cast for each office is given first; then the number polled by each candidate and finally the successful candidate is declared duly elected.

Previous to these declarations, while the ballots are being counted, the leader may take the opportunity to diagram verbally the real course of events in a real city, following a municipal election.¹

Now follows the oath of office, administered to the mayor, treasurer, seven ward aldermen and three aldermen at large.

This is executed by the city clerk. The officials just elected, holding up the right hand, repeat the words of the city oath, sentence by sentence, after him. This may be a whole or a part of the model oath given below.

Oath of the

CITY OF MELROSE

I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. So help me God.

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me asof the City of Melrose according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. So help me God.

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States. So help me God.

¹ As this program varies in different cities it is well to call on the clerk of one's own city for this information.

MODEL NOMINATION PAPERS
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex

City of Melrose

Nomination Papers

The undersigned qualified voters of the
in accordance with the provisions of Chap. 825 Acts of
1913 make the following nomination of candidates to be
voted for in the election to be held in the City of Melrose
on Dec. 9, 1919.

Name of Candidate Name in full	Office for which nominated	Party or Political principle represented	Residence, Street and Number

SIGNATURES AND RESIDENCES OF QUALIFIED
VOTERS

We certify that we have subscribed to no other nominations of candidates for this office.

Signatures to be made in person	Residence April 1, 1919	Present Residence	Ward

Signers must write their first and last names in full,
with the initials of other names.

AFFIDAVIT TO NOMINATION PAPERS
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Middlesex ss.:1919

Then personally appeared
who I am satisfied is one of the signers of the above nomination paper and made oath that the statements therein contained are true to the best of his knowledge and belief and that his postoffice address is

Before me

.....

Justice of the Peace

During or after the swearing in of the elected officials, as described in Chapter III, let the leader call on some of the members to assist him in the rearrangement of the stage. This being done, the aldermen should take their appointed places, according to the diagram below, as fast as they are sworn in.

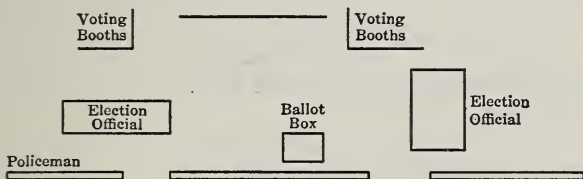


DIAGRAM OF POLLING PLACE

The city clerk then assumes the chair and discharges the duties until such time as the president of the board is elected. There should be two or more nominations for president and these are made from the floor. The balloting is done in the simplest way—each alderman writing his choice on a slip of paper, and depositing it in a hat or box passed for the purpose. The clerk declares the successful candidate.

CHAPTER IV

BOARD OF ALDERMEN SESSION

PERSONS

Mayor
President of the Board
Aldermen (twelve)
City Clerk
Clerk of Committees
Reporter

PROPERTIES

Tables (three)
Chairs (sixteen)
Gavel
Calendars (tabulated list of bills that
have been in committee)
Petition Bills
Recommendation Bills (Mayor)
Bills offered by Aldermen
Tin Box for holding Bills

INSTRUCTIONS

As the following demonstration is a continuation of the preceding one, the mayor, clerk, aldermen, and president of the board of alderman should be the same



DIAGRAM OF ALDERMANIC CHAMBER

as those elected at the last meeting of the unit. In addition, it will be necessary to have a clerk of committees to distribute the calendars and act as a messenger. The reporter may be but a figurehead; or he

may be the chairman of publicity, if these demonstrations are given by an organization.

To prepare a dozen or more mock bills is no small task. Where it is possible, obtain the blanks from your local city clerk and frame your bills from local conditions. Where this is not feasible the model bills at the end of the chapter may be used, with or without variations. These will be found to be of the common or garden variety of aldermanic business. One copy of each is sufficient as only the president need use it; but headings of each should appear carefully numbered on the calendar.¹ A number of these (calendars) should be mimeographed, not only for the use of each alderman, but for the convenience of the remaining members of the unit who act as spectators. A model calendar will be found on pages 74 and 75.

The president standing at his desk should read the bills rapidly and bang the gavel lustily whenever the opportunity offers.

The balloting is done by yea and nay votes, except in cases of appropriations, when it is always customary to use the roll call.

Whenever possible, the president or speakers on the floor should refer to the individual members as the alderman from Ward One or Two as the case may be.

Either a rehearsal or careful instructions should be given the aldermen chosen to speak, and certain ones, as in the Town Meeting demonstration must be selected to make motions, ask questions and "kick" at appropriations.

¹ It is customary in many cities to send a calendar to each member of the board, twenty-four hours before the meeting.

As this is the fourth demonstration the class will now have learned that freedom of speech and original suggestions or objections, no matter how aggressive, add very much to the success of the sessions. In case the participants have not time to procure data, suggestions for discussion will be found on page 72. Too great emphasis can not be laid upon the desirability of frequent visits to aldermanic meetings—not only to perfect the details of these demonstrations but also to supplement the citizenship course.

DEMONSTRATION

When the leader announces that an adjourned meeting of the aldermen will now be held, the participants take their places in front as at the previous meeting. The clerk of committee proceeds at once to distribute the calendars, and then delivers the box or file of bills to the president.

The president, striking the desk with the gavel, announces that the meeting will be in order. Then follows the roll call by the clerk—the aldermen answering “here” or “present”—after which the president announces that there is a quorum present.

Some one now moves that the reading of the journal or records of the last meeting be omitted.

The president says “The alderman from Ward Five moves that the reading of the records be omitted. Is there any objection? The chair hearing none the meeting will proceed.” He then reads communications from the mayor in the form of bills followed by other bills from various sources. (See following page.) This is called the first reading and each bill is referred by the

president to the standing committee ¹ under whose province it falls. There is no further action taken on these bills at this time, although it is perfectly in order to ask for immediate action or consideration. To facilitate the demonstration it would be better to bring in all discussions later when the bills listed on the calendar are read.

MODEL BILLS FOR FIRST READING

Mayor's Office

Bill 718—To the Honorable Board of Aldermen
City of Melrose, Mass.

I beg to transmit to your board for careful consideration a bill prohibiting the granting of licenses for any dancing party in this city which will last later than 12 P. M.

Yours respectfully,

ELLERY CALVIN HODGE

Mayor.

Referred to the Committee on Protection and Licenses.

Mayor's Office

Bill 719—To the Honorable Board of Aldermen
City of Melrose, Mass.

Gentlemen:

Whereas it has been customary in the past to allow skating on Crystal Lake during the winter months, and whereas the ice cutting privilege lately granted the Municipal Ice Company will prohibit this sport in the future, I beg to suggest that Your Honorable Board of Aldermen appropriate the sum of Five Hundred (500) Dollars for the construction of a skating and hockey rink at Meredith's Meadows, for the use of the youth of the city.

ELLERY CALVIN HODGE

Mayor.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

¹ These committees, such as finance, highways, public service, etc. are appointed by the president at the initial meeting of the board; but this was omitted from the demonstration as unessential in a mock session.

Bill 720—Offered by Alderman Wells

Be it Ordered:

That public convenience requires that an incandescent light be installed on the pole on the east line of the Estate of John Black Smith on Whiteside Street West. The cost of said light to be taken from appropriation for said lighting.

Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Bill 721—To the Honorable Board of Aldermen

Gentlemen:

The undersigned Respectfully Pray that Your Honorable Board prohibit the release of any motion picture films in this city until said film shall be censored by a board composed of one mother, one school teacher, one clergyman, one woman's club member and one alderman (five in all).

Mary Pickford

Mary M. Minter

Chas. Chaplin

Roscoe Arbuckle

W. W. Reid

Dorothy Gish

Wm. Hart

Thomas Mix

E. A. Ferguson

Theda Bara

Referred to Committee on Education, Health and Charity.

The second and third readings come after the committees have passed upon them and returned them to the board. They are then marked on the back "recommended—ought to pass" or "inexpedient to legislate" or "placed on file," etc. It is optional with the president whether he announces the number of the reading or not, but he should state the committee or committees through whose hands the bill has passed and their verdict concerning it.

After reading the bills on pages 64 and 65 the president may pause for breath, while the leader takes the opportunity to explain to the audience the facts noted

above and also any other information which is not demonstrable.

Once more the president uses the gavel and says, "We will now proceed with the order of the day (the calendar)." He reads Bill 711 (see page 69) adding that it is accompanied by a recommendation from the Committee on Education, Health and Charity. Next he says, "Is there objection to immediate consideration at this time? The Chair hearing none, the question comes on the confirmation of the nomination."

"All those in favor say 'aye'; those opposed 'no.'"

"The ayes have it,—it is a vote." (Gavel.)

He reads Bill 712 (see page 69) and adds the date of its recommendation. This time the formula of statement is "Is there objection to immediate action at this time? The Chair hearing none, the question comes on the passage of the order."

The vote procedure is identical with that of bill 711.

He reads Bill 713 (see page 70). Pinned to this bill should be a second paper, on which is written a report from the Committee on Highways. It should read after this fashion:

"This petition appeared before the Board in June of 1914. It was reported from your Committee on Highways in October of the same year as inexpedient to legislate. It was again referred to committee at that time. On petition of one of the signers it has been resubmitted to committee and is now recommended "ought to pass."

"Is there any objection to immediate consideration? The Chair hears none. The question comes on accepting the report of committee." Vote as before.

After these three bills have been disposed of, an alder-

man rises, and asks for consent to speak. The following is the correct procedure in such cases.

The president says, "The alderman from Ward Four asks for unanimous consent to speak. Is there objection? The chair hears none. The gentleman has permission."

The alderman from Ward Four complains that a bill for the suppression of roosters in which he is much interested was referred to the committee on Protection and Licenses many weeks ago and that nothing has been heard from it since. The Chair calls on the chairman of the committee for explanations. The alderman for this part now rises and apologizes lamely. "Because of the press of business," etc, etc.

The alderman from Ward Four now asks for immediate consideration on this bill.

Again the president says: "Is there objection to immediate consideration at this time? The chair hears none. The question comes on the passage of the order."¹

Now follows discussion (see pp. 73, 74). After the two or three have spoken that the leader has arranged for, the chair asks, "Is there further discussion?" If there is none the question comes to vote. All those in favor say aye—those opposed no. The noes have it. It is a vote."

(The President should not forget to use the gavel at the completion of this and every other piece of business.)

On Bill 704 (see page 70) which is a recommendation from the mayor, immediate action is asked for again as above. First the chairman of highways is called upon to

¹ It will be noticed that the Chair uses a slightly different form in putting before the aldermen differently sponsored bills.

make a statement. What he says being but a repetition of the statements in the bill, dissatisfaction is expressed by several aldermen. As the discussion proceeds some one suggests that the mayor be called in to elucidate. The president appoints an alderman to wait on His Honor and request his presence in the Aldermanic Chamber. He appears with due state on the arm of his escort and explains the further appropriation of \$5000 on a street improvement proposition that had previously passed the board. This bill meets great opposition. After the mayor has withdrawn, the highway committee come in for criticism, also the contractor, and in the end it fails to pass. (Where there is an appropriation of money it will be hardly possible to exaggerate the acrimonious comment of the board. In this case there should be a roll call vote.)

Bill 716 (see page 71), another petition bill, is amusingly argued (see suggestions page 72) and finally relegated to a public hearing before final action shall be taken. This is accomplished by a motion from the floor which is seconded and then voted upon.

Bill 708 (see page 71) is a request from Alderman Bennett for a traffic officer on a street-crossing in his ward and, after the sponsor of the bill has spoken on it, it is favorably acted upon.

Bill 700 (see page 70), another recommendation from the mayor, is for an increase in the salaries of the public school teachers. There should be several speakers for and against this bill, but no suggestions will be necessary for its discussion as this is such a universal topic of the day. Various conditions existing in different cities, this bill should be handled or not at the discretion

of the leader; but where it is used, it is particularly productive of interest. If used, it would be well to accompany it with a report from the Committee on Education before which it must first have appeared.

Bills prohibiting Sunday sports, or the excessive speed of automobiles, bills permitting the erection of gasoline tanks or electric poles, bills licensing junk dealers or hackney carriages may be substituted.

The move to adjourn comes from the floor.

MODEL BILLS LISTED ON CALENDAR

711

Mayor's Office

CITY OF MELROSE

October 6, 1919

To Your Honorable Board of Aldermen;

Gentlemen:

It becomes necessary that the vacancy on the Charity Board, occasioned by the regrettable demise of Moses Rich, shall be filled immediately. I nominate, subject to the approval of your Board, Aaron Poor for this position.

Respectfully yours,

ELLERY CALVIN HODGE,

Mayor

Recommended by Committee on Education, Health and Charity.

712

CITY OF MELROSE

In Board of Aldermen

Nov. 15, 1919

Offered by Alderman Shaw:

Be it ordered: that commencing with the first of May a daily garbage collection be made in Wards Three, Four

and Five, in consequence of the well-known fact that, during the hot months of last summer, the infrequent collections of garbage in the more thickly settled wards of the city, became an insufferable nuisance.

Recommended by the Committee on Education, Health and Charity.

700

Mayor's Office

CITY OF MELROSE

Dec. 15, 1919

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen;

Gentlemen:

Whereas the public schools of Melrose have suffered severely during the last few years from the resignation of many of our best teachers, because of the low rate of salaries paid by our city, I beg to transmit to your Honorable Board, for careful consideration, this petition for an increase of 33 1/3% to all teachers employed in Melrose.

Yours respectfully,

ELLERY CALVIN HODGE,

Mayor

Education, Health and Charity.

713

CITY OF MELROSE

In the Board of Aldermen

June 3, 1914

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen;

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned, respectfully pray that Oriole Park, lying between Oriole Avenue and the north boundary of the estate of Robert White, and formally designated a private way, be accepted by the city.

ASA B. BIRD and others.

Highways.

704

CITY OF MELROSE

Mayor's Office

Dec. 18, 1919

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen;

Gentlemen:

I am advised, by the supervisor of public works, that it will cost an additional five thousand dollars (\$5000) to complete the cement road under construction on Park Avenue, and I recommend that your Honorable Board make this additional appropriation at once.

Respectfully yours,

ELLERY CALVIN HODGE,

Mayor

716

CITY OF MELROSE

Aug. 9, 1919

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen;

Gentlemen:

The undersigned respectfully pray that a large hole on the estate of John Styles may be filled with ashes from the city's collection. Said hole being dangerously situated at the street side of the above mentioned estate is likely to become a menace to unwary pedestrians after nightfall.

WILLIAM WHITE

FRED W. BLACK

CHAS. P. GREEN

PHINEAS O. BROWN

WARDSWORTH ROSE

MARTIN SKY BALLOU

and others.

Education, Health & Charity.

CITY OF MELROSE

708

In the Board of Aldermen

Sept. 1, 1919

Offered by Alderman Masefield

Be it Ordered:

that, whereas the crossing at the junction of First and Last Streets has become a menace to the public safety because of reckless and criminal driving of automobiles, a traffic officer be stationed at said corner during the busy hours of the day.

Protection and Licenses.

705

CITY OF MELROSE

Jan. 13, 1919

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen;

Gentlemen:

We the undersigned clergymen of this city, viewing with regret the laxity with which the Sabbath Day is observed in our city, beg to protest against Sunday sports of all kinds, and also against the open disrespect of God's day, which grows more and more apparent.

ASA ALLEN

Luke Lowell

JOEL JOY

Paul Peters

DANIEL DEAN

Barnabas Bean

MARK MERRIAM

Stephen Steel

Placed on File.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE DISCUSSION OF

BILL 716

The petition of John Styles to have a hole on his estate filled with ashes from the city's collection seems a very innocent and a very ordinary piece of business to come before a board of aldermen, until one rather crochety alderman rises and asks to give a bit of inside information on the matter. His facts are these: John Styles is known to be well-to-do and very thrifty. When

he bought an ungraded piece of land in a good residential district of the city he was warned by experts that the grading would be an extremely expensive business; but he went on unheeding well-meant advice. Having built a rather pretentious house on this lot, he proceeds to take all the loam lying next the street to grade that portion of the lot next the house; thereby leaving a drop of ten or twelve feet next to the sidewalk, unprotected by wall or fence.

Having done this, he loses no time in presenting the above mentioned petition to the city. But while the bill goes through the usual processes of legislation, the expected happens. More than one unwary pedestrian has measured his length in this ditch, which Styles has thoughtfully kept muddy. No great damage has been incurred except in tailor's bills for cleansing and pressing, but one neighbor went in with two dozen eggs at one dollar a dozen, and another spilled therein a large bag of beans. It is suggested that Styles be under the expense of filling the ditch himself, as he is known to be abundantly able to do so.

A third alderman regrets the mishap occasioned by the delay of the bill in passing the board of Aldermen; but feels that the city should do the same service in Styles's case as it has been accustomed to do in other cases.

It is referred by vote to a public hearing.

SUGGESTION ON BILL 708

The crossing at the junction of First and Last Streets has grown to be a grave menace to the public safety. Although not in the business section of the city, it has

become since the advent of the automobile, a much frequented corner. The houses abutting upon the street on all four corners obstructing the view, adds much to the danger to automobilists. There is a school house near, etc., etc.

SUGGESTIONS ON ROOSTER BILL

Some one in the congested part of the city is raising roosters for exhibition purposes and thus the night is made hideous by their crowing. The alderman from that ward has been persuaded to present a bill for their suppression. It develops that one member of the board raises chickens for diversion and he also has a brood of bantam roosters. He proves very inflammable on the subject and stoutly maintains that he has as much right to raise bantams for his pleasure as his colleagues to drink and smoke. Some one points out that cats likewise make the night hideous, but no one objects to their being maintained within the city limits. The president makes the distinction that whereas, cats may be shot or poisoned with impunity, hens, being property, are protected by the law.

The suggestion is made that to put the roosters down cellar at night, or to cover the coop to insure perfect darkness, will silence them. In the end the vote goes in favor of Mr. Rooster, who may still legally crow within this city.

CITY OF MELROSE

CALENDAR OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Regular Meeting	December 23, 1919
No. 711	Nomination of Aaron Poor to Charity Board
Recommended by Mayor—Rec.	

- No. 712 Daily Garbage Collection in Wards 3, 4 & 5
Recommended
- No. 713 Petition that Oriole Place be accepted by City
Recommended
- No. 704 Park Ave. construction \$5000 additional
Inexpedient to Legislate
- No. 716 Hole filled on estate of John Styles
Recommended
- No. 708 Traffic officer at the junction of First & Last
Streets
Recommended
- No. 700 Increase in teachers' salaries
Recommended by Mayor
Inexpedient to Legislate
- No. 705 ¹ Protest of ministers against Sunday sports.
Placed on file

¹ Protests and reports are placed on file by a vote.

CHAPTER V

STATE GOVERNMENT

Every state in the United States derives its powers from its constitution, and these powers are second only to those of the National Constitution. The state constitutions were each framed by the people themselves, acting through chosen delegates who assembled in convention; and in a majority of states the constitution as prepared by this convention was ratified by the people. One of the main parts of each constitution is the Bill of Rights, which emphatically states the rights of the people, and to what extent laws may be made without infringing upon these rights.

Each state government is divided into three distinct branches—the legislative, executive and judicial. Because of the greater importance of the law making body in state government it is best that the legislature come first in the order of discussion. In all states it is made up of two houses, the upper called the Senate, and the lower known as the House of Representatives, and when each is in session they are known in some states as the General Court, while in others the General Assembly. It is customary for the legislature to convene at a time fixed by statute or by the state constitution, but special sessions may be called by the governor if necessity demands it.

Members of the legislature are chosen by popular vote for a term which varies in the different states, and the qualifications for office are determined by law. Members must reside in the district from which they are elected. In some states the senators and representatives receive either an annual salary or so much compensation per day, according to the length of the session. The House of Representatives is presided over by a Speaker, elected from among its members; while the lieutenant-governor is nearly always the presiding officer of the Senate (in Massachusetts the Senate elects its own president), and each house determines its own rules of procedure. The power of making laws is limited only by the Federal Constitution and the state constitution; each act that originates in one house must also be passed by the other and then accepted by the governor before it becomes a law. Then again in a number of states the people have a direct voice in the enactment of laws by means of the referendum. The initiative, which is becoming more and more popular in connection with the referendum, provides that after a petition asking for a certain legislation has been signed by a definite percentage of the legal voters of the state, this legislation must be submitted to popular vote.

By means of the referendum and initiative the people keep a check upon the law making activities of the legislature and help to curb any attempts by their representatives to place upon the statutes laws that would not coincide with their own belief of what is good for the public.

The executive branch of the state government differs from that of the Federal in that the latter finds its execu-

tive power vested in a president, who is the only executive officer elected, the others being appointed by him. The executive power of the state is vested in a number of officers, both elected and appointed, among whom is the governor. In most states, other executive officers are the lieutenant governor, the secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, attorney general, and councillors. This executive power, however, is limited, as the actual carrying out of the laws depends upon those local officers chosen by the towns, counties and cities.

The governor is elected by the voters of the state and must be, in most states, a citizen for a certain number of years and he must have resided within the state from one to ten years. It is his duty to see that all laws are enforced; but much of the carrying out of these laws is delegated to officials over whom he has but slight control. He is commander-in-chief of the state military and naval forces and may call them out to put down rebellion and the like. His legislative powers rest in the fact that he sends a message to the legislature at the beginning of each session, recommending the measures which he believes necessary for passage. He has power to adjourn the legislature if the two houses disagree on a certain time for adjournment, and he can call them together in special session if the occasion requires it. The governor has, in most states, the power of veto.

The governor has the right to grant pardons and reprieves to convicted criminals. In certain states he is required by law to submit to the legislature an annual budget, containing a definite account of all expenses to be incurred by the state during the coming year. He also has the power of appointment of lesser officials.

The duties of the other principal executive officers are in substance as follows: the lieutenant-governor presides over the senate, and in case of the governor's death or removal from office, he succeeds to the office; the secretary of state sees to the making and keeping of the records; the treasurer keeps the public money; the auditor supervises all public accounts; the attorney general is legal advisor of the governor and other officers, and in all cases of law to which the state is a party, he represents the commonwealth. Besides the above mentioned officers a great deal of the administrative business of the state is entrusted to commissions, the members of which are almost always appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. These boards or commissions are given a great deal of power by the legislature.

In Massachusetts there is a governor's council elected at large from councillor districts and this council forms an important part of the executive branch of government as an advisory body to the governor.

The powers of the judicial branch of state government are vested in a system of courts. The superior courts hear appeals from the lower courts, and are themselves courts of higher original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases. The lower courts have jurisdiction over a small district, while the superior courts have jurisdiction over a greater area. The supreme courts are the highest courts, and in many states have nothing but appellate jurisdiction. Intermediary courts have been established to lighten the work of the more advanced courts wherever it was deemed necessary.

In most of the states the judges of the different courts are chosen by the voters; in others they are appointed

by the governor, and again by the legislature. In Massachusetts all the judges are appointed by the governor with the consent of the council, and they hold office during good behavior.

Justices of the peace, who have jurisdiction in minor cases, and notaries public are appointed in Massachusetts by the governor and council for a term of seven years.

STATE LEGISLATIVE HEARING

PERSONS

Chairman of Committee
Committeemen (six)
Leader for Proponents
Leader for Opponents
Speakers for Proponents (2)
Speakers for Opponents (2)
Reporters (2)

PROPERTIES

Good sized tables (3)
Small tables (2)
Chairs (8)
Gavel
A Mock Bill
Questions (6 sets)

INSTRUCTIONS

As we approach the study of state government, it has seemed wise to choose two departments of the legislature for demonstration, because no other state functions so nearly touch our lives and homes. We look to the municipal police for our protection, and to the county courts for justice, but beyond both are the law-making bodies of the state and the nation.

First we shall demonstrate a legislative committee hearing, and then a session of the House. The hearing naturally comes first because all measures that come to the legislature must run the gauntlet of a committee before final action can be taken.

After the more elaborate performance of the aldermanic board and county court, this will be a relief, for lacking nothing in its possibilities for entertainment, its

preparation is very simple. If possible, select for your chairman and speakers members of the class who may be familiar with hearings. The other members of the committee need only be bright and alert enough to choose the right or convenient time for questioning the speakers. The questions, framed from the models given on page 94 should be written on slips of paper and distributed to the committee at any time before the actual performance; but the speeches for proponents and opponents need more preparation. Choose for speakers, if possible, those people who hold decided opinions on the subject of the bill, and then urge them to use their own material in their pleas. The model discussions should be a last resort. One of the speakers for each side should act in the capacity of a leader, speaking first and calling on his colleagues to follow him.

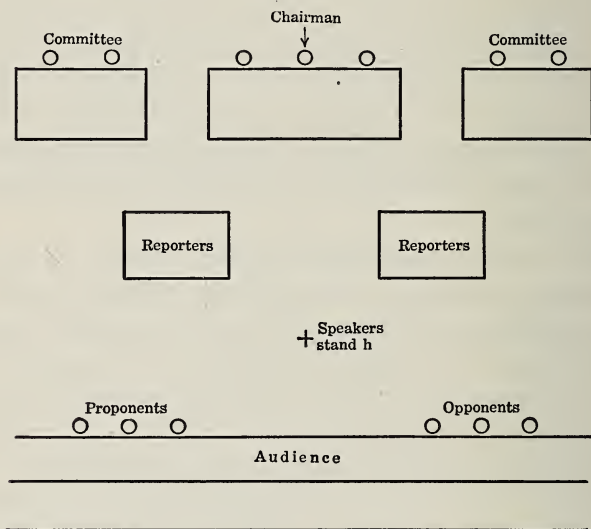
The chairman must read the bill and be the most prominent questioner. It also falls to his lot to conduct the proceedings and keep order in the committee room. If the leader of the class decides to use the model bill given in this chapter for the demonstration, it will hardly be necessary to copy it; the book can be used for that purpose and concealed among a sheaf of papers on the chairman's desk. As the bill suggested may not always be timely or appropriate, a different one can be framed with a little care by following the model or, better still, a real bill which is not at all difficult to obtain, may be used.

The reporters are, as in the other demonstrations, but part of the scene, appearing to listen attentively and take notes.

The tables and chairs are arranged as in the diagram.

below and it will be much more realistic if some of the committee are not in their places at the opening of the hearing but come straggling in. It will be equally realistic to have some one of them called out by a mock page or even to have them all summoned at one time for a roll call in the House, by the ringing of a bell. This would give the audience a recess for a minute or two.

DIAGRAM OF COMMITTEE ROOM



DEMONSTRATION

It will be advisable in giving the story of the state before this demonstration, to emphasize the history of a bill through the legislature from its inception to its final approval or veto by the governor. (See Story of State

Legislature, Chapter VI.) When this is clearly in the minds of the class, let the chosen participants be called to take the places arranged for them at the front of the room (see diagram on preceding page), the speakers for and against the bill taking the front seats in the audience.

The chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs will open proceedings by striking the desk with his gavel and explaining that this hearing will last two hours, one hour to be given to the proponents and one to the opponents. He then adds that no expression of approval or disapproval will be allowed by the audience. This rule, by the way, must be enforced to the letter during the session. If rapping loudly with the gavel will not bring results, the chairman must speak severely. At this place the chairman may read the model bill for the benefit of the audience.

As is customary, the leader of the proponents speaks first. He stands directly in front of the chairman with his back to the audience; he may turn from time to time to look about, but he is, of course, addressing the committee. In this demonstration let the first speaker summarise briefly the arguments that his side mean to use, very much as the first attorney in the court demonstration stated the case. When he has finished he will say—"Mr. Chairman, I would like to call on Mrs. So-and-So (using the right name of the next speaker), to further present this matter."

When Mrs. So-and-So has come forward, the chair asks her full name and address, and this all the committeemen appear to write down. Let her talk be some-

what in the nature of testimony, as this gives a better opening for the questions. All through the speaking, questions are in order, and these may be either the model questions or any others, no matter how facetious, that can be thought of. The witnesses or speakers must answer respectfully and are not supposed to get into arguments with members of the committee. Before asking a question, the committeemen obtain permission of the chairman in this way—"Mr. Chairman, may I ask the speaker a question?" The chairman merely nods.

The third speaker for the proponents is next introduced by the leader and any facts concerning his fitness to speak on the subject under discussion may be added. When the third speaker is finished the leader indicates that his side has completed their case, and the chair asks if there are any further questions the committee wish to ask before the opponents are heard.

The case for the opponents is carried on in exactly the same manner as for the proponents. Let it be borne in mind that the questions are the real life of the demonstration and they should not be allowed to lag. When there are no very excellent arguments available, the speakers can always fall back on what is known as "spread-eagle" material, figuratively waving the American flag and making the eagle scream.

As this demonstration progresses, it will be found to move by its own momentum. The participants will warm up to their work and when both sides have been heard and the last speaker bows and thanks the chairman and committee for their courtesy, the discussion will still be going on as the audience move out.

We have not planned in this demonstration for a

rebuttal but this is admissible, although if this is planned for less time can be allowed each side.

MODEL BILL ¹

HouseNo. 711

Bill accompanying the petition of C. P. Bones relative to the censoring of motion picture films or reels. Mercantile Affairs—January 12.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty

AN ACT

Relative to Motion Picture Films or Reels and to the censoring of Same for Public Exhibition.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, lease or have in their possession for exhibition to minors any motion picture film or reel that has not first been submitted to the Board of Review, hereinafter in this act called the Board.

SECTION 2. The Board shall consist of five members,—one mother, one educator, one clergyman, one woman's club member and one dramatic critic, all residents of Massachusetts and all qualified by education and experience to act as censors under this act. They shall be appointed by the governor for terms of two years and be eligible for re-appointment. The governor at his pleasure may remove a member of said Board for incompetency or for neglect of duty.

SECTION 3. A vacancy in the membership of said Board shall be filled by the governor for the unexpired term,

¹ No effort has been made to draw up what is known as a legal bill. The one object has been to give it sufficient subject matter to insure lively discussion in its consideration.

and a vacancy shall not impair the right and duty of the remaining members of said Board to perform all the functions of the Board.

SECTION 4. The Board shall procure and use an official seal, which shall contain the words—"Massachusetts State Board of Censorship." A reproduction of this seal shall be stamped upon a metal badge which members of this Board shall be privileged to wear.

SECTION 5. The Board shall examine films, reels, folders, posters and advertising matter used in connection therewith to be exhibited to minors in the state of Massachusetts, and shall approve such films, reels, folders, posters and advertising matter which are moral and proper and shall disapprove such as are cruel, obscene, indecent or immoral or such as tend to debase or corrupt morals.

SECTION 6. The Board shall keep a record of all examinations made of films or reels, noting on the record such as have been approved and those not approved, with the reasons for such disapproval.

SECTION 7. The governor shall designate one of the members of said Board as chairman and such person shall be administrative head of the Board. The chairman of the Board shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars and the other members one thousand each together with the necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SECTION 8. The Board shall appoint, with the approval of the governor, such assistants as may be necessary to adequately cover all moving picture houses in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Their compensation shall be fixed by the Board.

SECTION 9. The Board may make and adopt such reasonable rules and regulations as it may deem necessary, not inconsistent with the laws of the state for enforcing the provisions of this act.

SECTION 10. Any member of the Board or assistant thereof may enter any place where films or reels are exhibited

to minors and such member or assistant is hereby empowered and authorized to prevent the display or exhibition of any film, reel or of any banner or poster used in connection therewith which has not been duly approved by the Board—first displaying his official badge.

SECTION 11. Any person violating any provision of this act or any rule or regulation of the Board shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for the first offense and not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each succeeding offense or imprisonment for ninety days in the county jail. Each day an uncensored film or reel is exhibited shall be deemed a separate offense.

SECTION 12. This act to become effective thirty days after its passage.

MODEL SPEECH FOR LEADER OF PROPONENTS

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee, there has been no time in the history of this Commonwealth when Massachusetts has not been in the front ranks of progress. Pioneers in democracy, in education, in abolition; acknowledged leader in literature and arts, we can truthfully boast that our greatest contribution to the world and our country has been in the matter of reform. When our forefathers landed on this rocky, storm-tossed coast, it was for the purpose of ridding themselves and their children and their children's children from the evil influence engendered by the court of the Stuart kings. After a century and a half of normal living the degeneracy of the royal governors and their followers again became offensive to the worthies of the old Bay State and who shall say how large a share this zeal for decency bore in the efforts that finally rid our shores of the Hanoverian rule. Previous to the war of the Rebellion no true son of Massachusetts but was revolted at the tales of the social laxity existing in the slave states; and history tells how large a part was ours in the abolition of slavery and its attendant evils.

Today our land, in spite of the deluge of blood that has purged the European countries, seems overrunning with sinister forces,—extravagance, lawlessness and sensuality—and perhaps there is no greater contributing cause to all these evils than the uncensored moving pictures that are being exhibited to our youth throughout the length and breadth of our land.

We come here today, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, to show you good and sufficient reasons why our beloved commonwealth should, and can be, once more a pioneer in this twentieth century reform.

We are not speaking for ourselves alone. Behind us, urging us on to this appeal, are the Women's clubs, the pulpit, that part of the press that represents the thinkers of our land, the teachers in our schools and last but not least, your constituents in great numbers. Neither are we asking in this bill for the privilege to curtail the rights of grown men and women. As little would we think of dictating to you, sirs, as to the volumes you place on your library shelves. Mark me! we are asking only that the films or reels exhibited to the youth under 18 years of age be strictly censored.

For many years a law has been in existence in this state prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors. There can be no doubt in the mind of any thinking person that the false, unnatural, extravagant ideas of life on which our children feed in the moving picture houses are as productive of evil as the cigarette habit, and in the end as inimical to health.

We have provided in our bill for a wise, enlightened censorship, a censorship which will be competent to retain the educational and artistic and eliminate the cheap and the obnoxious. We have made provision for a small salary for each member of the board but not a living wage. This has been purposely planned to prevent membership on this board from becoming what is known as a political plum. It can be plainly seen that no one would take upon themselves this work unless they were thoroughly interested

in the cause and were in a position to afford the time.

In conclusion, let me say, that in the proportion in which we have reduced the salaries for censors as compared with the salaries of the other government employees, in that same proportion have we increased the fines for the punishment of the offense as mentioned in section 11 of this bill.

SECOND SPEECH FOR PROPONENTS

My name is I live at
I am interested in this bill from several different standpoints; as a mother, as a Woman's Club member and as a teacher. I do approve of properly censored moving pictures for many reasons. I believe they have exceptional educational possibilities. I believe that they are a delightful recreation for the tired brain worker and that they are an invaluable entertainment for the poor and those of us in medium circumstances. Feeling as I do, it is my most earnest desire to see them put on a basis of helpfulness rather than hindrance to the well-being of our children. (*She here illustrates their educational value.*)

As a mother I have noticed that the class of films shown blunts the appetite of young people for really good reading—that like a diet of candy before a good square meal lessons seem very dull and tasteless after a thrilling melodrama. I have also noticed that the temptation of the movies lures the child from necessary exercise in the open air.

As a Woman's club member I deplore their lack of art, their unrealities and inaccuracies, the emphasis that is laid on the morbid and the melancholy and the shocking tendency toward the vulgar and the lewd. (*She again illustrates.*)

As a teacher, I have come in contact most frequently with their evil effects. Not only do the moving picture absorb many hours that should be spent in necessary study, they also create a dissatisfaction with a young girl's normal condition in life by showing her an unreal, exaggerated, pernicious picture of the lives of other girls no older, ap-

parently, than herself. They create in her a desire for imitation out of proportion to her circumstances and very much at odds with propriety. (*Illustrate.*) They lay stress on sexuality and breed a disproportionate consideration of those matters. (*Illustrate.*)

In the average boy they stimulate bravado, cruelty and often crime. (*Illustrate*)

Therefore I am a great advocate of an intelligent and awakened censorship such as this bill proposes.

THIRD SPEECH FOR PROPONENTS

My name is, address The Banksmere, Beacon Street, Boston. I am here to speak for this bill with no ulterior motives whatsoever. I am not a clergyman nor an educator, a dramatic critic nor a member of a woman's club. I am not connected with the legitimate stage; in fact, I have no avocation at the present time whatsoever, unless you might concede me to be what is known as a "movie fan"? Be that as it may, I speak whereof I know when I make the statement that the present censorship of the moving pictures is entirely inadequate.

(*He then goes on to cite shocking examples of objectionable pictures.*)

OUTLINE OF THIRD SPEAKER'S SPEECH

Introduction (above).

1. Why he favors a state rather than a local censorship.
2. Points out that this bill does not interfere with the rights of adults but refers only to censorship for minors.
3. Suggests separate performances for adults and minors and increase of admission fee to cover extra expense.
4. Meets the argument put forward by newspaper interests that this bill is an entering wedge to censorship of the press.
5. Elaborates upon the possibilities of carefully chosen films for the young, stimulating good citizenship, promoting morality and assisting education.

MODEL SPEECH FOR LEADER OF OPPONENTS

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, it is with a keen sense of gratitude for the type of men who comprise this Mercantile Affairs Committee that I rise to address you as an opponent of this ridiculous, illogical, pathetically unpractical bill which is before you today. Did I not know and appreciate the fact that you are practical men of affairs, much above the average in intelligence, I should give the whole matter up in despair, so distressing has been the effect upon me of what I have been listening to here this evening.

So great has been my amazement at the arguments presented to your Honored Committee by the proponents of this bill, that I have at times been obliged to rouse myself to the consciousness of the fact that I am really in a committee room in our own revered State House, rather than in a country high school listening to a symposium of students.

Even a high school boy would not have made some of the misstatements I have listened to during the last hour. Far be it from me to deny that our New England ancestors were sturdy, upright, God-fearing men, and that they came to this country with the intent to worship God as they chose; but if there is one blight upon their otherwise stainless record, it is that, having once established the form of worship most consonant with their beliefs, they straightway proceeded to persecute all men who claimed a like privilege, if it chanced not to coincide with theirs. From this, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I see a direct result today in the efforts of their bigoted progeny to dictate in the matter of the other man's choice of amusement. I am myself a descendant of Governor Thomas Hutchinson and I resent the implication cast upon the Royal Colonial governors and their followers. I also deny with avidity, the charge of degeneracy among them.

As for the statement concerning New England's reason for participation in the War of the Rebellion; I would like

to point out that that statement emphasizing a trivial detail in the vicious and unholy practice of slavery, is typical of all we have been hearing from the proponents of this bill.

At no time have they touched upon the kernel of this matter, which is that the moving picture business is one of the three greatest industries of our country today, and as such is upholding our prosperity. Need I add that our country's prosperity should be the paramount issue to each and all of us, because it is the cornerstone upon which every other condition rests. That these good people are laying the ax at the root of it cannot be disguised by the flimsy suggestions relative to separate performances made by the gentleman who immediately preceded me.

But I am encroaching upon the time of my colleague, who will take up this bill, section by section, and convince you of its uselessness as a working proposition. Mr. — is a lawyer of international fame, who, as an authority upon the soundness and legality of legislative bills, has no superior and few equals.

I cannot conscientiously conclude, however, until I have entered a vigorous protest against the suggestion made by the last speaker, to increase the rates of admission to moving picture performances. If there is one subject that is more on the nerves of the long suffering American people than the constant increase of living costs, I do not know what it is. Now along comes this worthy gentleman, admitting that he lives most comfortably on inherited wealth and nonchalantly, inhumanly suggests placing the one diversion within the reach of the great mass of sweating, struggling labor, where none but the upper classes may avail themselves of it. And he calls this altruism, philanthropy, moral uplift, whatnot. God spare us from our benefactors!

SECOND SPEECH OF OPPONENTS

I shall have to preface my remarks tonight by disclaiming the kindly meant, but really inaccurate description of your humble servant that was given by

the first speaker for the opponents. I am unfortunately not one or any of the things he so generously attached to me. However, I have less regret on this particular occasion in the consciousness of the truth of my statement than I am accustomed to feel, because for once my poor attainments are sufficient to handle the matter before us. So obviously poor and inadequately, even for the purpose for which it was intended, is this House Bill No. 711.

In Sec. 1, the speaker points out the difficulty of enforcement, illustrating by the flagrant abuse of the law relative to the sale of cigarettes to minors.

Section 2 he designates as a wild flight of impracticability and points out the grave danger of any censorship becoming a cog in the political wheel.

He ridicules the idea of the seal and badge and says it would require a second censorship to guard its use.

He upholds the present censorship and maintains that the necessity for any is grossly exaggerated.

Concerning Section 7 he becomes much excited on the subject of a living wage—and says the result of an inadequate salary would be to demoralize the whole wage scale of government employees. The loophole for expenses fosters dishonesty.

Section 8 does not hold water. As written it would admit half the population of Massachusetts as assistants to the Censorship Board. Section gives for too much power to the Board.

Section 10 excites him to invective against the injustice of the 18th amendment.

When he arrives at Section 11 and 12 he delivers a peroration on the defects of the whole.

THIRD SPEECH FOR OPPONENTS

My name is, unmarried. I am a settlement worker at I feel that, living as I do among the poor, the aliens and the social outcasts, I am in a position to know whereof I speak when I say that this bill as framed would be a very grave mistake. I

am not here to declare for the exhibition of entirely uncensored moving pictures. There is no one who would more truly appreciate the blessing that would accrue from only beautiful, strong, true and morally uplifting films; but the separation of the performances would work a great hardship upon thousands. (*Paints picture of mother with five little children, living in tenement, no yard, too far from parks, all day over the wash tubs, unable to take children with her to the movies, no one with whom to leave them at home.*)

If it is true also that this separation of performances would make it imperative to increase the price of admission, I say "no" and again "no"! To you people who live ever in the sunshine of life where it is only a matter of choice in what way you take your recreation, and to whom the moving pictures are simply a fad, a slight innovation from the legitimate stage, or a choice of convenience, I would say this. They are a tremendous factor in making life livable for my poor people.

1. A physical relaxation in a more attractive place than their homes.
2. Requires less energy than to read or dance.
3. A diversion for the slaves of habit.
4. An opportunity for the sick to forget their pains.
5. A picture of a life less sordid that they may share for a while.
6. Instruction in the refinements of life.
7. Educational and often morally uplifting.

MODEL QUESTIONS

SECTION 1. Are you a direct descendant of the Puritans?

Did your ancestors burn witches, duck Quakers or drive Baptists into the wilderness?

Do you believe in the extradition of red radicals?

Were you a pro-German during the war?

Do you stand for free press, free speech and free assembly?

SECTION 2. Do you attend the movies regularly?

Did you ever go to a good musical show?

Do you consider public dance halls a grave menace to the young?

SECTION 3. How do you earn your living?

Do you believe it justifiable for a man in possession of all his faculties and good health besides, to live upon inherited wealth?

Are you looking for a position as a member of this Board?

Are you an admirer of Attorney General Palmer and Postmaster Burleson?

I judge your fortune is not invested in moving picture stock?

SECTION 4. Are you interested in the moving picture business?

What is your profession or avocation?

If social laxity is trivial, what do you consider a grave evil?

Would you prefer an epidemic of the "flu" to a panic in the stock market?

Where does the high cost of living hit you hardest? In the price of gasoline?

SECTION 5. Would you say that the movies were a substitute for the saloon?

What do you do for the alien at a settlement house?

Is it really any of your business how other people live?

Doesn't religious instruction give the necessary moral uplift?

SECTION 6. Do you make a special study of legislative bills and their construction?

Do you believe in any censorship of moving pictures?

Why don't you write a better bill?

In whose interests do you appear here?

Are you a stockholder in a newspaper?

If you believe that the laborer is worthy of his hire why shouldn't you be well paid for appearing here for those who are interested in picture houses and newspapers?

CHAPTER VI

STORY OF STATE LEGISLATURES

It is through the earnest efforts of those elected to the legislature of a state that the people at large are assured of good substantial laws which will protect their property and persons. Although a great many states have the privilege of the initiative and referendum, which gives the citizens a direct opportunity to suggest and approve laws, nevertheless the greater part of the legislation is controlled by the Senate and House of Representatives, with the approval of the governor.

The people should make it a part of their life to be sure that only persons are elected to the legislature who will faithfully represent them. They should also be intelligent concerning the legislative machinery in use by their representatives and its possibilities for progress and retardation, therefore the authors of this book have chosen to develop for enlightenment the demonstration of a session of a lower House. The demonstration will follow very closely the machinery of law-making as conducted in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts.

The Senate and House each has its own rules and regulations, and although they may vary somewhat in the different states, on the whole the procedure from the opening of a session to adjournment follows practically the same lines in each legislative body.

At the early sessions of each new body of representatives the officers of the House are chosen, with the senior member of that body presiding. Following the choice of Speaker, the latter appoints the standing committees upon which will fall the heavy burden of carefully studying the thousands of bills, petitions, resolutions and orders which are referred to them for their deliberation. It is the work of the committees which greatly facilitates the handling of so much legislation by the House, and therefore the Speaker should exercise great care and judgment in his appointments of the individual members on the committees; the member first named acts as chairman. The important committees are known as the committee on Rules—Speaker chairman; Ways and Means; Judiciary; Elections; Bills in the Third Reading; Engrossed Bills; Pay-roll. Also there are a great many joint committees made up of members from both branches.

It should be understood that the session, as demonstrated in this chapter, deals only with the final stage of a bill in its process of enactment, and that the steps through which it supposedly has passed must be imagined by the class through its general understanding of the whole procedure as described in the next few paragraphs.

If a citizen or a group of citizens wish to present a petition for a certain piece of legislation, the petition must be filed, accompanied by the bill which explains the details of the legislation prayed for, before five o'clock of the second Saturday following the first Wednesday of the opening of the session. This petition must be endorsed by a senator or a representative and filed with the clerk of the Senate or House. Bills may not

be admitted after that time without special recommendation of the Rules Committee of both branches and the acceptance of the said committees report by the members of the General Court. It requires a two-thirds vote of those present and voting in each branch to defeat a report of the Committee on Rules.

After the petition has been duly filed with the Clerk, before its presentation to the Speaker, it is given a number and printed. The Speaker reads its title and refers it to the appropriate committee. The committee, on receipt of the bill, plans for a public hearing which is a citizen's right under the Constitution. A daily list is printed containing the notices of all the hearings as arranged by the committee together with the time and room in which the hearing will be held. It is before such a hearing that the proponents and opponents of the bill are given a chance to present their views and then the committee, carefully weighing all the matter as presented, vote as to the disposition of the bill; members may dissent from the majority report or they may reserve their rights on how to vote when the bill reaches the House. The committee may report the bill back to the House without change or it may redraft the bill. Ordinary bills, if consideration is unfavorable, are reported back to the House (1) leave to withdraw, (2) reference to next General Court, (3) ought not to pass. Bills concerning financial matters are reported (1) ought not to pass, (2) reference to next General Court. On both the above kinds of bills a favorable report may be made.

The reading of a committee's report of a bill consti-

tutes what is called the first reading of the bill. If this report is favorable, or if the bill is one the rejection of which is negatived by a vote of the House, it is placed in the Orders for the next day. The same is applicable to reports of "leave to withdraw" or "reference to the next General Court." A bill is seldom debated on its first reading.

The bill comes before the House the next day and is read for the second time under the Orders of the Day, in its regular turn. It is debated and may be amended, following which it is ordered to a third reading. The rules may be suspended by motion and vote, and the bill read for the third time. If, however, the bill is ordered to a third reading, it shall be referred to the committee on Bills in the third reading for examination, correction and report. After passage in its third reading, when it is reported back from committee the bill is sent to be engrossed in concurrence with the other branch of the legislature. No bill is passed to be engrossed without having been read on three several days. Engrossed bills are referred to the committee on Engrossed Bills for examination, comparison and report.

When the engrossed bill has been duly found by the committee to be rightly and truly engrossed, the committee so endorses the envelope thereof, and, when the bill is so reported, the question comes on the passage of the bill for enactment without further reading, unless especially ordered.

After enactment the bill is signed by the speaker and sent to the Senate after due notice is given by the speaker.

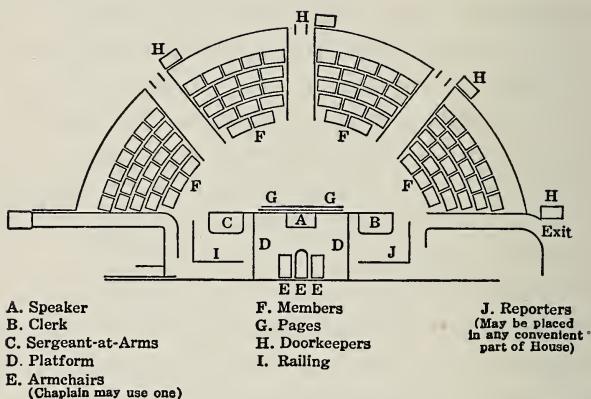
INSTRUCTIONS

PERSONS

Speaker
 Clerk
 Sergeant-at-Arms
 Monitors
 Pages
 Chaplain
 Members of House
 Door Keepers
 Reporters

PROPERTIES

Journal
 Calendars (for each one)
 Petitions
 Resolutions
 List for Roll Call
 Arm Chairs
 Stand or Desks
 Gavel
 Bills
 Imitation Law Books



Diagram

Those who are to produce this demonstration should plan to secure a hall or a good sized room in which there is a platform. If the class or group is large, or if a large audience is expected, it would be well to rent a small theater which could be easily arranged to resemble an auditorium of a House of Representatives. However, the latter is not absolutely necessary and a schoolroom will do very well.

The Speaker's chair should be raised above the rest of the seats in the room on a stage or platform. An arm-chair would serve as an excellent background for the presiding officer in that it would add a great deal of dignity to that individual while occupying it. If such chairs are available two others to be placed one on either side of the speaker might also be used. These should be placed at the back of the stage or platform, while at the front should be placed a stand, perhaps a pulpit, to be used by the speaker.

At the right of the Speaker as he stands in position to address the House, should be placed a desk or a table for the clerk, while on the other side the same for the sergeant-at-arms. On all of the desks and tables should be placed (by the sergeant-at-arms) papers, pencils, pens and ink, and books resembling law books. A gavel should be in readiness on the Speaker's stand for hard usage if occasion demands.

From the models which are given in this chapter a journal should be prepared by the clerk and submitted to the speaker before the demonstration begins. This may be written in long hand or typed, although the journals, bills and calendars are always printed before they are brought before the House.

The calendar may also be prepared from the model, and a copy placed at each seat before the session opens; of course the Speaker should be provided with one.

Petitions and bills containing the details and subject matter of those whose titles are given in the calendar (see page 106) should be ready for the demonstration. All of them which are to come up for action during the

session should be in the hands of the Speaker when he opens the House for business.

It would be well for every member to have a chance to study the model bills as prepared, and after the session the leader of the class should have them passed out for that purpose.

By studying the model resolution (see page 108) it will be seen that it was introduced by the Federal Government through its acting Secretary of State. This notice of the passage of the 19th Amendment was received by the Governor, who passed it on to the Senate and House for approval or otherwise, and, as is stated a little further on, it has passed the Senate and is now before the House for enactment, after having been to the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

A roll call should be prepared by the clerk containing the names in alphabetical order of all the members who are to take part as representatives in the demonstration.

Seat the members according to the diagram on page 100. It will be seen that places are reserved on the left of the Speaker for certain committees, but as the committees will play only an imaginary part in the actual demonstration it is not necessary to provide extra desks and chairs for them.

It has been suggested in other instructions that the person chosen for such a position as moderator or president of a board of aldermen should be one who possesses executive ability, keen intellect, wit, and a knowledge of parliamentary procedure. The instructions for picking out an individual for Speaker of the House are not exceptions to the rule. But, on the other hand, in order to develop the members of the class or organiza-

tion along these special lines of government it is urgent that the honors of the main places in each demonstration should not fall upon the same heads each time.

It is of insistence, however, that the Speaker should be acquainted with the procedure of conducting such a large body as a House of Representatives. The Speaker shall preserve decorum and order, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. He shall declare all votes subject to verification. In all cases he may vote. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting. If the legislature of the state in which this chapter is being produced is in session it would be well for the person chosen Speaker, and in fact, those in all of the important parts, to pay several visits to the State House and learn first hand the important details which it is difficult for the authors to give because of the lack of space.

The clerk should be one who has had experience in taking the minutes of meetings, preferably the secretary of the organization or the class.

Although the daily session of a House is always opened with prayer by the chaplain it is not absolutely imperative that such a part enter into the demonstration.

There should be several pages who pretend to run here and there to carry a message from one representative to another; or to go out into the lobby or imaginary committee rooms.

Monitors are appointed, the number depending on the size of the class. Each represents one division of the House; they must see that the rules are observed by the members in their respective divisions, and they must

return the number of votes when called upon to do so by the speaker.

A special table may be reserved for real or imaginary representatives of newspapers.

No member shall stand up, to the inconvenience of others, while a member is speaking; or pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the member speaking, or stand in the passages, or in the area in front of the chair, or stand in front of the clerk's desk while a roll call is in progress. A member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker; he shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to a point of order.

A motion need not be seconded, and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. A motion to adjourn shall always be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and on the motions to lay on the table, for the previous question, to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a certain time, to commit or recommit, a period not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes.

No appeal from the decision of the Speaker shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order until the question on the appeal has been disposed of.

The article which the authors chose for the class to feature is the one numbered No. 766 on the model calendar. It must be remembered that this resolution has supposedly had its first, second and third readings, has just returned from the Committee on Engrossed Bills,

and comes now before the House for enactment. Several bills have been placed upon the calendar, but as they are only samples none of them need be used. In fact the class does not have to use the feature resolution of the session—that of the ratification of the nineteenth amendment, but this was chosen because of its timely interest and as offering a fine opportunity for debate.

MODEL PETITION ¹

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court
assembled.

The undersigned, citizens of
respectfully

(The petition is backed as follows)

PETITION HOUSE

Mr.
of
presents the petition of

(Accompanied by bill, House, No.)

HOUSE OF REPS., 192..

Referred to Committee on

..Sent up for concurrence.

....., Clerk.

SENATE, 192..

The Senate concurs,

....., Clerk.

¹ The petition should be a four page pamphlet 10" x 8" with the above greeting, and all the space below the greeting should contain, in substance, that for which the petitioners pray and the legislation sought, together with the signature of each petitioner, with his address. Additional leaves may be inserted if needed.

The whole pamphlet should be folded twice with the greeting and name remaining on the inside, and the outside bearing the data to be filled in.

MODEL BLANK ACT¹

(Same size pamphlet as petition, and to be folded the same)
(Inside when folded)
Accompanying the petition

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and
(State)
(Seal)

AN ACT

WHEREAS,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the
same, as follows:

SECTION 1

The Bill is backed as follows:

HOUSE BILL, NO.

MODEL CALENDAR

No. 39

House of Representatives
Calendar

For Tuesday, March 16, 1920

Orders of the Day

Unfinished Business

763. Bill relative to the drawing of compensation by injured employees. (Question on ordering to a second reading)
(Chairman of Committee)
764. Bill to abolish the office of chief of police in the city of ReImose. (Chairman of Committee) (No. of reading)
765. Bill to authorize city of Poorfield to borrow money for purpose of additional school facilities.

¹ Use *one* side of paper *only*. Insert additional leaves if necessary. Dates and numbers (except section numbers) should be written in words.

(Chairman of Committee) (No. of reading)
(Committee recommends ought to pass)

766. Resolution relating to the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to extending the Right of Suffrage to Women. (Chairman of Federal Relations Committee) (No. of reading) (Question on enactment of resolution)
767. Report of the Committee on Harbors and Waterways, reference to next General Court, on the petition (accompanied by Bill, House No. 436) of F. Saltwater for protection by the Department of Public Works of the shores in the Town of Rivermouth.

MODEL JOURNAL (10" x 6")

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE

Wednesday, June 2, 1920.

Met according to adjournment, at half past ten o'clock
A. M. Prayer offered by the Chaplain.

Message from the Governor—Veto.

The following message was received from His Excellency the Governor:

ANNUAL REPORTS

The following annual reports received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth were severally placed on file:—

ORDER

The following order, offered by Mr. Oldman of Easton was referred under the rule, to the committees on Rules of the two branches acting concurrently:—

Ordered, that

Papers from the Senate

Reports of Committees

Engrossed Bills

Orders of the Day

Adjournment and Hour of Meeting

L. ED. PENCIL, Clerk.

(1920)

RESOLUTIONS

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty

RESOLUTIONS

Ratifying the proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to extending the Right of Suffrage to Women.

1. Whereas, the sixty-sixth Congress by both houses passed
2. the following proposed amendment to the Constitution
3. of the United States by a Constitutional majority of
4. thirds, to wit,
5. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Con-
6. stitution extending the right of suffrage to Women.

ARTICLE

7. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall
8. not be denied or abridged by the United States or by
9. any state on account of sex.
10. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by
11. appropriate legislation.
12. Resolved, That the said proposed amendment to the
13. Constitution is hereby ratified by the Legislature of
14. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
15. Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing pre-
16. amble and resolution be forwarded by the governor to
17. the Secretary of State of the United States, in accord-
18. ance with section two hundred and five of the revised
19. statutes of the United States.

House

No. 766

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts¹

House,

1920

The Committee on Federal Relations to which was referred the message from the Governor transmitting a certified copy of a Resolution of Congress entitled "Joint Resolution

¹ This is the front page of the resolution and the whole pamphlet of four pages should be nine inches by six. This pamphlet is the model of the resolution after it has been printed and presented to the House for distribution. The resolutions are contained on the second page of the pamphlet.

proposing an Amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women," accompanied with a letter of the Honorable Acting Secretary of State (House, No.) reports the accompanying Resolutions (House No. 766).

For the Committee,

A. CON. GRESSMAN

DEMONSTRATION

As has been suggested in the instructions, the plans for this demonstration should be made a week or two before the production, including the choice of the leading parts and the arrangement of the hall. Although the details of this session may have been given to the members, it would be well to hold one rehearsal previous to the performance.

The Speaker takes the chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, the time supposedly having been decided upon by the adjournment of a previous meeting. He calls the members to order with short, sharp raps of the gavel. If desired, the chaplain offers a short prayer. If a quorum is present, proceed to business. A quorum may be any number upon which the class may have decided.

The Speaker then shall ask for petitions, memorials, remonstrance and such papers, and reports of committees. It would be well at this point to have a petition presented by a member, for Mr. Hesa Widow and others, that the Bureau for the Purpose of Providing Husbands for Deserving Women be allowed to have its charter revived. The same member should move that the joint rule No. 23 of Senate and House be suspended, which rule contains a statement to the effect that a petition

may be presented to the House, if said petition is offered in place of a former one, having in view the same object, upon which leave to withdraw was given because the same was not in proper form, provided that such subsequent petition is deposited with the clerk within one week from the day on which leave to withdraw was given. The above motion should be referred, under the rule, to the Committee on Rules. A member of said Committee reports for committee that it recommends the supervision of the joint rule No. 23. The report of the committee is considered under the suspension of the rule, on motion of the member from Great Falls. The 23d joint rule is suspended, and the petition (accompanied by bill, House No. 267) is referred to the committee on Public Institutions, which is a joint standing committee. It is then sent up for concurrence to the Senate.

All through the above presentation of the petition the members should remember to observe the rules of procedure; the Speaker should ever be alert, should allow no one to speak without first addressing the chair and being recognized in turn as Mr. So and So from such and such a place. The members taking part in the demonstration may use their own names or fictitious ones.

Other papers may be read by the speaker who then asks if there is any objection to proceeding with the orders of the day. No objection being noted the reading of the calendar proceeds in the following manner:

Article 763. If no member says "Pass" which means that the bill in question is to be debated, passed over until the calendar has been exhausted, and then returned to for debate, the Speaker reads the bill and says "The

question comes on the ordering of the bill to a third reading. Is there objection?"; no objection being noted, the bill is ordered to a third reading. Of course it is not necessary to have the same subject matter for the bills as is given in the model calendar and perhaps it would make the session more interesting if the different members originated their own petitions and bills by following carefully the models. As may be seen in the model calendar, Bill 763 relates to the drawing of compensation by injured employees who work in factories, or other places. After reading this title, if it appeals to the members as a possibility for debate, develop it for that purpose and have the full bill, including petition, made out and passed to the clerk in the regular manner. If preparation has been made beforehand for a discussion on Bill 763, some member may move that the rules be suspended, which motion is passed, the bill is read for a third time and is passed to be engrossed, in concurrence.

The speaker takes up the next article and proceeds in the same manner as before. This second article as given in the model calendar should give the class a good field for the introduction of humorous debate, for the chief of police of a community seldom satisfies all of the people in that community.

Article 765. This bill might be "passed" and returned to for debate; this, of course, is optional with the class, as is its mode of procedure with all of the above and following bills on the calendar.

Article 766 is next called by the speaker, and several members immediately rise and address the chair, or remain seated and shout the word "pass." This article

then is left for the present, and 767 is called. The latter and as many more as may be on the calendar are handled according to the rules as given above, and after all the articles on the calendar have been taken up and disposed of in one way or another, the Speaker then returns to the first matter passed over. For the sake of brevity it will be taken for granted that Article 766 is the first and only one passed over.

He reads "Article 766,—the question comes on the ordering of the resolution to be enacted, is there objection?" Here, having been arranged beforehand, a certain member of the proponents of the resolution should rise, address the chair and be recognized. The debate now opens. Sample speeches will be found on pages 87 and 89, but it is hoped that these will be used only as models for original discussions.

Every device of parliamentary procedure and rules of the House should be used by the opponents and proponents of the resolution. The members should keep the Speaker ever awake to the fact that nothing should get by him which is not just according to the rules of debate. Because the session should not be long drawn out, and because interest and enthusiasm by the individuals in the class are the best teachers, a ruling should be made limiting the debates, to ten minutes for each person. It is well known that the opponents of the suffrage amendment have made a very bitter and hard fight to defeat it, before it was passed by the Federal Government and each state as it has come up for ratification.

Those who oppose the resolution as it appears in the demonstration should follow the methods used by the

real opponents. Learn the arguments so well that the part being played will be forgotten, thus real enthusiasm will result.

A proponent of the resolution on addressing the chair and being recognized may move the previous question in order to test the vote of the House, if it is felt that arguments of the opposition are too strong. In event that the Speaker rules the previous question, all debate shall cease when he says, "Shall the main question be now put?" *except* that the member having charge of the committee report may have ten minutes to close the debate. Although he is entitled to the time himself, he may give it to the House or assign it to some other member. On the previous question, debate should be allowed only to give reasons why the main question should not be put. The question is then stated by the Speaker and the sense of the House shall be taken by the voices of the members; the Speaker shall first announce the vote as it appears to him by sound. If he is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, or if his announcement made thereupon is doubted by a member rising in his seat for that purpose, the Speaker shall then order a return by divisions of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative without further debate on the question.

When a return by divisions is ordered, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise in their places, and stand until they are counted. It is in the counting by divisions that monitors have one of their duties to perform.

A member may, upon the taking of such a vote, doubt the presence of a quorum and then a count of the House

shall be had, and if a quorum is present, the vote shall stand.

The count should show the motion defeated in order that more discussion of the question may be had. A motion may be made at this point by an opponent of the resolution to postpone further debate on said resolution until one week from the present date. Before this motion is put to a vote by the Speaker, another motion may be made by an opponent of the resolution to adjourn until eight o'clock the next evening. The motion to adjourn shall always be first in order and shall be decided without a debate.

The Speaker may put the motion, if he rules it in order, and in doing so he shall say "The question comes on the passage of the motion," and the vote may be taken as described above. This should also be defeated, and then a return to the discussion of the main question is in order. According to a special ruling on the House Rules, a second motion for the previous question is out of order if the only business intervening between it and the prior motion for the previous question was the offering of two amendments and the rejection of a motion to postpone. However, in the above motion for the previous question, it was followed by a motion to postpone and a motion to adjourn, and although these two motions would not be considered important business, nevertheless as the main question is that of enactment of a resolution it would be in order for the Speaker to admit a new motion for the previous question which should come at this time.

The Speaker now repeats as before when the main question was ordered, and those opposing the resolution.

should still continue to fight its enactment. Some one should again rise and doubt the Speaker's announcement of the vote by sound, and he shall accordingly order a return by divisions. To proceed further with the intricacies of voting, a call may be made to sense the feeling of the House by yeas and nays. This may be done if required by about ten per cent of the members present, although in the regular House of Massachusetts thirty members may require the taking of a vote by yeas and nays. When the yeas and nays are taken the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order, and no member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote was taken.

After the Speaker finishes the calling of the roll he asks if all present have been recorded. If there are any who have not been recorded, they rise at their seats and answer to their names as called by the Speaker.

This call for the yeas and nays should be decided without debate. If the yeas and nays were ordered before the question was put, the proceedings as stated above in regard to the voice vote and return by divisions shall be omitted.

Every member should answer clearly to his name when called by the clerk. On the final report of the vote taken, the resolution should receive a majority and be declared passed, and ready to go to the Governor, as the Senate has already passed the resolution.

As the passage of the resolution concludes the business of the session, the motion is in order by some member of the House to adjourn. The Speaker proceeds to handle the motion as demonstrated before and the motion is carried.

MODEL SPEECH FOR RATIFICATION OF THE
NINETEENTH AMENDMENT

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Members of the General Court, my strongest feeling, as I rise to speak in favor of this measure which is before us today, is that what you or I shall say, or what others shall say wherever this Nineteenth Amendment appears for ratification, should be entirely unnecessary. I will go farther—I can imagine no reason why this just and righteous cause of woman's political equality should ever have been a debatable issue in any land or at any time. To those of you who are waiting eagerly at this moment to refute my last, if not my first statement, with specific examples of woman's apparent unfitness for this onerous task of voting I have a further word.

In many of the faces turning toward mine I read your unspoken thoughts. You would tell me of the women of other climes, of other customs, of other colors than ours. You would cite the unfitness of the women of other social strata. I should hear of the illiterate immigrant, of the social pariah and also, if you are just, of the social parasite.

Oh, foolish and faithless generation of man! by whose hand has all this come upon your mother's sex, if not by your own? Who first drove her from her equal share in the world's work and jealously veiling her face, hid her in a harem away from God's good sunshine? Who first, assuming to himself the cleaner, nobler tasks of life, relegated her to the menial? Who, because of greed and lust, threw her into slavery? I answer, "Man and man alone, has done all this." Who deprived her of the schools and other opportunities for mental work, who filched from her the rights of property and tagged her as man's chattel?

Who today is responsible for her presence in the underworld or who with equal cruelty, having stultified her better nature, smothers her with luxuries that warp her soul? You and you alone, my fellowmen (*impressive pause*).

There is a saying that though a rose tree be grafted with a prickly pear, it will still bear a rose. Yes, thank God, although man has done his worst to pervert the original stock it still bears its Cornelias, its Joans of Arc, its Edith Cavels and millions of noble mothers.

I feel shame to have to remind you of women's share in the world's work today, woman's share in the war, woman's share in the cause of Christianity. That you could for a moment, in your ridiculous egoism, refuse her this little thing for which she asks, her political enfranchisement. By what right is it yours preëminently? Do you base your claims on divine rights? If you cite St. Paul to me and his admonition to woman to hold her peace in the churches, I in turn remind you that he also said, "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good." More than a score of years ago the state of Wyoming unconsciously followed this latter advice of the great apostle. It proved woman's suffrage and has held fast to it ever since. When the government at Washington hesitated in admitting it to the full rights of a state because of the political equality of Wyoming's women, the men of the state replied, "We will remain a territory or come in with our women."

Do you claim that you have done so preëminently well yourselves with the franchise? I ask you, can woman do worse than to buy and sell votes and use her political advantages for financial gain? Can women vote more unintelligently than the men, who can neither read nor write? Can she be more than herded in political flocks by a base shepherd and lastly, can she do worse than stay away from the polls altogether, which is to me the epitome of slothfulness.

I believe that this is a great opportunity which the men of our nation hold today, not only to right a great wrong which our fathers committed when they framed the con-

stitution and made no provision for the enfranchisement of women, but also to make a great legacy to our sons. This legacy, no other than woman's participation in the councils of our nation plus woman's conscience, woman's instinct, woman's viewpoint, all of which has been sadly lacking to us hitherto.

Let us rise as one man and having made this righteous restitution, let us welcome her to our halls of legislation, let us give her what instruction is needed in technicalities and then hand in hand, let us gladdened by her perfect companionship go on to a brighter, bigger, braver future.

I thank you for your kind attention.

MODEL SPEECH FOR ANTI

May I preface my remarks by stating that I am in no sense a woman-hater. Perhaps there is no man within the four walls of this Capitol building today who holds woman in greater respect and reverence than I. It is with a heavy heart for her loss and great gratitude for the inspiration she was to me that I recall my sainted mother. For my wife and daughters, worthy successors of the wonderful women of my family, I feel a love and respect that I am unable to fitly clothe in words. But because of this adoration for women of their kind, and the necessity I feel for their tenderest protection from the rough, sordid road of life, I am forced to speak out and throw every ounce of influence I possess against this desecration of woman's prerogative.

For desecration it would surely be, were woman, lovely woman, perfect woman torn from her kingdom—the home, and from her throne in the hearts of her husband and sons and dragged through the dregs of political corruption. She would be in every sense the loser, and in nothing which she values, or her loved ones value for her, the gainer.

Today the women of America are preëminently our proudest possession. It is for them we toil long hours in the burning sun upon the farms, or between the dingy city walls. It is for their protection that we give the greater

and better part of our lives to framing the laws of this Commonwealth. Like knights of old, we encircle the weaker sex with the left arm, while with the right we swing the sword in her defense, and shall we permit this contamination of her purity, this proximity to the polls?

It has been truly said that a rose tree is bound to bear a rose, but is it for us to crush a rose in the mud until its lovely bloom is defaced, its perfume faded?

From time immemorial, man has been the stronger sex and lovely woman has leaned upon his strength. It is not true that we have cut her off from the good things of life or defrauded her in any sense. We have cherished her in the nursery, educated her in the best of schools, built her a fitting nest, and wooed and won her for our own; and is it strange that having done all this we should shrink from seeing her herd with the common politician?

Were she to ask it at our hands we should indeed be hard put to refuse her slightest wish, but does she? No, and again no. A small minority of discontents storm the halls of government, and clamor, out of proportion to the cause they think they represent, but even they know not for what they ask.

Five years ago this state rolled up a great majority against this very measure and it was not only the men of the state who gave that majority, it was the women; for there is not a person here today who will deny that the American man is the willing voice of his wife's wishes. How gladly we listen to her counsel, how eagerly we consult her woman's heart and judgment. This is as it should be—not that we exclude her from the affairs of state—we could not if we would, but we ask only to be her mouth-piece at the council table, her voter at the polls. God bless the ladies!

SECOND MODEL SPEECH FOR SUFFRAGE

I want to say before I get thoroughly into the stride of oratory, for which my esteemed colleagues have set the pace, that I have been an anti all my life and so has my

wife. In fact, she was president of the organization in our town which opposes woman's suffrage just as long as she could get a tea quorum out of an afternoon, but of late our town has swung the other way and I hope I know my duty to my constituents.

The gentleman who preceded me has said some very nice and very touching things about the ladies, all of which I heartily second—particularly that about voting as our wives wish us to. I always calculate to do that myself and when circumstances over which I have no control prevent, I rest on the blissful provisions of the Australian Secret Ballot.

Speaking of secret ballots puts me in mind of an idea that came to me when the gentleman from spoke of dragging the women folks through dregs of political corruption. It occurred to me that we might all take hold and clean up a bit against the time when the women begin to vote. They think down my way that it will be soon, and I for one am willing to do my part towards putting the political house in order.

Then there was another thought I had. It is wonderful how a bit of eloquence will stir up even an old seasoned member like me. When the gentleman from was speaking about those lovely women for whom we build nests and stand on guard, my mind sort of harked back to a lot of nice girls in our town who never had nests prepared for them; fine girls, too, who teach and sew and help with the housework, support and educate their brothers—who do their voting for them—and take care of the old folks when the men of the family all go off to the city to live. Then there are the women that go back and forth to work in the city, not from choice I can tell you, for it is a hard life—one I know is a widow and she washes and irons and bakes on Sundays to keep her five children in school. She pays taxes on her place too, and I don't hear any one offering to be her taxpayer, although we are all right willing to do her voting and be her voice at the council table.

There was mention made too, if my memory serves me

right, of "women of their kind," meaning the better class. Well, I am an old man and never had any daughters—more's the pity—but I always have felt pity for the women of the other class. Many of them down and out through no fault of their own. I remember one they hung up in for breaking laws she knew nothing of, which men had made for her. I don't recollect any man coming around at the right time to be hung for her.

I used to hear a great many anti-suffrage arguments in the old days and that one about the rose crushed in the mire is a favorite; that and the bloom brushed from the peach. One day a young fellow, a horse trader and a crook, that was trying to keep company with one of the girls in our neighborhood said to my wife—mind you, I told you she was president of the Antis—"What a dreadful thing female suffrage would be. What a dreadful revelation it would be for a young girl to serve on a jury."

My wife took off her glasses and looked that young fellow up and down and then she said, "Yes, I guess you are right, but in that case she wouldn't need to marry a man of your type to learn how bad the world is."

I thought that was a good answer and I want to say that I liked mightily what the gentleman from said also about the knights of old, encircling the fair one with one arm, while with the other he brandished the sword in her defense. I could sort of paint the picture in my mind's eye. There I stood, strong and fine, supporting a leaning female and making pleasant remarks to divert her attention, while with the unoccupied hand I surreptitiously placed her ballot in the box.

I want to say for the benefit of the people back home that I intend to vote for the ratification of this amendment.

SECOND MODEL SPEECH FOR ANTI-SUFFRAGE

It will be as well for me to state at the beginning that I have never been, up to the present time, a partisan for either suffrage or anti-suffrage. In the referendum of 1913,

I voted "no" because, having no strong convictions in the matter, I felt it would be wiser to abide by conditions as they were, rather than to fly to those we knew not of.

At that time, the district which I represent returned an overwhelming majority against woman's suffrage and there has been no time in the interim when I have been cognizant of a change in the sentiment of the community. For that reason and for several others which I shall state later, it seems incumbent upon me today to take my stand plainly with the opposition.

Far be it from me to cast, by word or action, the slightest aspersion upon that glorious and honored document, the Constitution of these United States; but at the same time I am a still more loyal advocate of the doctrine of states' rights and I can not see and shall never be able to understand, by what right a law should be forced upon a state—a law as thoroughly repugnant to the people of the state as this nineteenth amendment will be to the people of the South, by the action of three-fourths of the other states. either can I see how we can with any backing of right whatsoever, vote to ratify this amendment in this commonwealth without a second referendum of the people. Five years ago they turned it down and we have no authority at the present time to reverse that decision.

I have listened patiently and I hope courteously to the advocates of this bill who have kindly presented their case to me during the last few weeks, and I shall have to confess that I am very far from being convinced that this move for the political equality of the sexes will do more than double the electorate and at the same time double the election expenses, which are sufficiently heavy at the present time. Human nature is the same whether clothed in pantaloons or petticoats and I believe the balance of power will remain exactly as it stands today whether this bill succeeds or is defeated.

It has been affirmed that wherever tried, woman's suffrage has never been discarded. That in itself is a grave

argument against it. We know what a slow and tedious task it has proved to amend the constitution even of a state. If this thing could be put on and off like a coat that would be one thing, but once it is with us it must apparently remain, whether we find it feasible or not; therefore I pray you, fellow members, let us look well before we leap. "It is better to be safe than sorry" may be a commonplace truism, but it holds a world of wisdom.

Reports differ greatly as to the success of woman's suffrage in the states where it has been tried. Today we hear it extolled—tomorrow execrated, but certain facts cannot be denied. California has failed to carry prohibition since she enfranchised her women. Illinois was never so politically corrupt before, and the West, the stronghold of political equality, is also the Mecca for those in quest of divorce.

In conclusion I shall have to assume the risk of being called a reactionary, a mossback, what you will, but I shall always affirm, while I have breath, that the work of the world has been evenly allotted by an all-wise Providence; trading, fighting, voting for the men, but the woman's place is the home.

CHAPTER VII

THE STORY OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

In May, 1787, a Convention was called at Philadelphia for the sole purpose of revising the then existing Articles of Confederation. This Convention contained men who possessed intellect above the average; thinkers who seemed to look far into the future; individuals who were courageous when the lives and safety of a greater group of individuals were at stake. The Convention labored for nearly five months, not upon a revision of the Articles of Confederation, but instead upon the framing of the Constitution of the United States of America. This Constitution was received with a great deal of hostility by the average citizen; but as its ratification was left to the political sagacity of the men who made up the Convention held in each state, it was finally ratified in 1789, and became the fundamental law of the new Federation. It is second to no other law in the land, and under its articles the individual citizen finds protection, and enjoys the freedom of religion and speech.

In 1791 the first ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights, were added to the Constitution according to the prescribed procedure for so amending—a two-thirds majority vote in Congress and a three-fourths majority of the existing states.

At first the seat of government was established at New York and then at Philadelphia. Both these cities, how-

ever, proved unsatisfactory, and so in 1800 the government offices were removed to the District of Columbia, a plot of land ten miles square granted to the country by Maryland and Virginia. It is within this area that the city of Washington with its beautiful Capitol and other government buildings is situated.

The government of the United States is divided into three branches, similar to the state—executive, legislative and judicial. The legislative or law-making powers are vested in Congress, which is made up of two houses,—a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is a body made up of two representatives from each state, who are elected for a term of six years. But the framers of the Constitution so planned it that the term of office of one-third the members should expire every two years, thereby leaving an experienced group of lawmakers of two-thirds of the total membership always in office. Each senator must be at least thirty years of age; a resident of the state which he represents at the time of election and must have been a citizen of the United States for nine years. The Senate has the power of ratifying all treaties made by the President before they become effective. The Constitution provides that all appointments by the President are subject to confirmation by the Senate. Bills originating in the House of Representatives must also pass the Senate. Although the Senate may not introduce bills controlling the raising of revenue to carry on the work of the government, nevertheless it may amend such bills as they are presented to it from the other house. The Senate has the responsibility of trying all impeachment cases. It also chooses the Vice President of the United States in case no candidate secures enough

votes in the general election to guarantee an election to office. The Senate is presided over by the Vice-President and makes its own rules of procedure. It is divided into standing committees, and it is by these committees that most of the legislation of the Senate is carried on. As many hundreds of bills are introduced at each session it is natural that most of them never find their way back from committee, because it would be practically impossible for the Senate or House to handle them in the short time of their session. In the absence of the vice-president, a president pro tempore is elected from among the members, or if the office of vice-president becomes vacant, the president pro tempore becomes the permanent chairman of the Senate.

The House of Representatives has a much larger membership than the Senate, each state sending a certain number in proportion to its population. After each census has been determined, Congress passes a law deciding the number of representatives each state shall have during the next ten years; and the state legislature then divides the state into districts, from each of which the voters elect one representative to Congress.

Any one who has attained the age of twenty-five years and has been a citizen of the United States for seven years is eligible for election to the House of Representatives, provided he is a resident of the state from which he is elected. Two years is the length of the term of office held by a representative.

The House shares about equally with the Senate the powers of lawmaking, but as the Senate has two matters, mentioned above, in which it acts alone, so has the House a few special constitutionally granted privileges. It

brings formal charges against a federal officer in impeachment cases if it feels that the accused is guilty of an offense which warrants a removal from office; the Senate tries the case. The House chooses the President if no candidate for that office receives a majority of electoral votes in the general election. Bills for the raising of revenue originate in the House, but may be amended by the Senate.

The presiding officer of the House is called the Speaker and he is one of the most powerful of all public officials. Although he does not belong of necessity to the party in power, he is usually a very keen politician and one who had held up the traditions of his party. The committees of the House (as in the Senate these are most important), are appointed by the Speaker. Because of the size of the House as compared with the Senate, it cannot take the time to listen at length to debates and discussion of many bills, so the work of the committees becomes even more minute and detailed than in the Senate.

The Speaker must recognize an individual who wishes to address the chair and the House before he may speak, so that it is evident that the presiding officer has many opportunities to defeat a displeasing bill, introduced by the opposing party or even by a member of his own party, by simply refusing to recognize those who announce themselves as proponents of such a bill.

A Congress, during its two years, has two sessions, one known as the short, and the other as the long session. The latter begins on the first Monday of December of the odd years and lasts until the business is finished or until the two houses decide to adjourn. The short session begins on the first Monday of December of the even

years and ends at noon on the following fourth of March. Both houses make their own rules of order, and each decides whether or not any individual is eligible to membership if a question would arise as to his qualifications or personal character. A majority of members makes up a quorum in each house, and no business may be conducted unless there is a quorum present. Besides the already mentioned officers in the House and the Senate, each also has a sergeant-at-arms, a doorkeeper, a postmaster, and a chaplain. The Senate has a secretary, the House a clerk.

An act, to become a law, must pass both houses and then be signed by the President. The President, however, may veto it, and then the act must receive a two-thirds vote in each house, if it is reconsidered, before it may become a law. If a bill passes both houses and then is not acted upon by the President, it automatically becomes a law. If the House of Representatives originates and passes a bill and on its introduction to the Senate the latter body amends it, the act must return to the House and be accepted in its new form before it can be forwarded to the President.

The judicial branch of the United States Government, is most powerful in its jurisdiction. This branch consists of a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts of Appeals, District Courts and a few courts which have been created by Congress by the power granted to it by the Constitution. These latter courts include a Court of Claims and a Court of Customs Appeals.

The judges of all Federal courts are appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate; they may hold office for life, or during good behaviour.

They can be removed from office only by conviction on impeachment charges. The salary of the eight associate justices of the Supreme Court is \$14,500, while the Chief Justice receives \$500 more. Circuit judges receive \$7,000 and district judges \$6,000. A judge may retire at the age of seventy, if he wishes, on condition that he has already served ten years, and he receives the full amount of his salary.

The country is divided into Federal districts, each state having at least one district and some as many as four. In each district there is a district court, with at least one judge to each court, also a district attorney who, with his assistants, is responsible for the prosecution of all offenders against the national laws. A marshal is also appointed in each district to arrest such persons as necessity and the orders of the court direct. United States commissioners also pay a prominent part in each district, in that they hear the cases of persons who have been accused of a crime against the government, and if they find probable cause to hold the individuals the latter are passed on to the Grand Jury. These district courts have only original jurisdiction, that is, they hear only cases which have not been heard before any other court. Cases in these courts are tried before a jury, and every kind of case whether criminal or a suit in law, is heard before the District Court with the exception of those in which the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction, namely "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party;" in all other cases the Supreme Court has only appellate jurisdiction.

The Circuit Courts of Appeals receive the appeals of

persons who are dissatisfied with the findings of a judge or jury in the District Court. The country is divided into nine circuits with at least three states to a circuit, and from two to five judges are appointed to each circuit. The findings of these courts are generally final, unless the case involves a question of constitutionality, or if some point of law arises which requires an interpretation by the Supreme Court. This Court of Appeals has no jury.

The Supreme Court is without doubt the highest tribunal of justice in the world, and like the Circuit Courts of Appeals, it has no jury. It sits at the national capitol annually, the sessions beginning on the second Monday in October. It hears witnesses only in very extreme cases, and the evidence is presented to the Court. Six members constitute a quorum, and a majority of the justices must accept the decision of the one justice appointed by the chief justice to write the decision of the Court.

The executive power, according to the Constitution, is vested in the President. It is improbable that the framers of the Constitution meant that the President should control and exercise all the executive powers which necessarily arise in the conduct of such a big business as the government of this country. Therefore, although the Constitution does not provide for special departments to assist the President in the carrying out of the executive duties, nevertheless it takes such a step for granted, and these departments, of which there are ten, are created by statute rather than by the explicit law of the Constitution. The Vice-President plays a very minor part in the machinery of the government un-

less, by chance, he should succeed to the Presidency through the death or removal from office of the Chief Executive.

To be eligible for the office of President, a person must be a natural born citizen of the United States, at least thirty-five years of age, and have resided fourteen years within the United States. He is elected on the first Tuesday following the first Monday of November in the year immediately preceding the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbent. The President takes oath of office on the fourth of March following his election, and the oath is administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

It is the duty of the President to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed. He can accomplish a great deal toward government efficiency if he takes great care to appoint persons to office who are capable, conscientious and virtuously courageous in making decisions which indirectly work toward the happiness of the millions of citizens of the whole country. It is a pity that the people at large are not able fully to appreciate the appointments made by a President, because the opposing political party is ever ready to present through its press the deficiencies of the persons appointed rather than their qualifications.

The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the states if called into the service of the country. He appoints ambassadors, consuls, other public ministers, judges of the United States Courts, chief military, naval and departmental officials, all of whom must be confirmed by the Senate. He can remove officers of the army and

navy, and he has the power to commission them to office. He may make treaties with other countries, but the treaties must be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

The President may receive or not persons who are representatives from foreign countries. He must act within a limit of ten days upon all bills or acts which are passed by Congress. He has the power of veto, and Congress can pass an act over his veto only by a two-thirds vote of both houses. It is this constitutional privilege which makes the President a powerful factor in the formation of laws.

At the beginning of each Congress the President sends or appears in person and reads a message in which he recommends certain legislation for Congress to act on. He may also send messages at any time he thinks feasible, in order to give Congress some important information in regard to the country which had not been promulgated by means of the press.

He may call a special session of Congress if he thinks that the conditions in the country demand it. He has the power of adjourning Congress if those two bodies cannot reach an agreement upon a certain time for adjournment. He may reprieve or pardon a person convicted of crime, and he has also the power of commutation of sentence.

The Cabinet of the President contains the heads of the ten executive departments. These individuals control thousands of inferior officials and employees, so it is evident that a great deal of responsibility rests upon the shoulders of each Secretary. It has been the custom for the President to conduct Cabinet meetings at least once

a week, when the opinions of the individual Secretaries are voiced on subjects which have to do with the policy of the Administration. However, although the President may listen to the opinions of the Cabinet he is no way bound to follow them.

The members of the Cabinet are usually persons of the same political party as the President and are appointed by him; they may remain in office as long as their methods and policies are pleasing to him, although they are subject to the impeachment power of Congress. If the offices of President and Vice-President should become vacant at the same time the Secretary of State would be the next to succeed and if it happened that that individual could not move into the Presidency, the next in line would be the Secretary of the Treasury, and the others follow in order as Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor.

The State Department looks after the relations with foreign countries, and it is very urgent that the Secretary of this department be a person who has been bred in the school of diplomacy, because upon the Secretary of State hinges in a great way the peace of this country. This department also has charge of the original laws and treaties, and it keeps the Seal of the United States, which must appear on all the President's proclamations.

The Treasury Department controls the finances of the government, collects all public revenues and sees that such revenues are safely kept and disbursed according to the appropriations which are made by Congress.

The War Department controls the military strength of the country, and it is very important that this depart-

ment, as well as that of the navy which has charge of the naval strength, be very efficient and up to date, as was proven in 1917 when the United States was precipitated into the blackest of human warfares across the seas.

The Department of Justice, under the supervision of the Attorney General, is the source of all legal advice for all officers of the government.

The Post Office Department conducts a great business for the United States, and, under a Postmaster General, directs the carrying and delivery of letters and packages to the very doors of nearly every home in the country.

The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of education, Indian affairs, public lands and surveys, pensions, patents, national parks and a great many other matters which are not conducted through any other departments. There are many bureaus which carry on the various individual businesses as enumerated above.

The Secretary of Agriculture is responsible through his department for the development of all activities which will better the agricultural interests of the country.

The Department of Commerce, under a Secretary, attends to the interests of foreign and domestic commerce such as mining, manufacturing, fishing and the like. Also this department contains the Census Bureau which collects and tabulates every ten years a complete census of the population of the United States.

The Department of Labor, supervised by a Secretary, collects all material of interest concerning conditions in the labor world. The Bureau of Naturalization and Immigration look after the thousands of foreigners who come into this country every year.

There are many other bureaus and commissions which could be mentioned, but which lack of space prohibits. The few generally stated paragraphs above will give to the student an idea of the huge business over which the President of the United States must preside as general manager. His department managers, as we may call the Cabinet members, receive \$12,000 a year, while the President himself gets only \$75,000 as personal salary for doing such a huge job with such huge responsibilities. He, of course, receives extra remuneration for the expenses of the White House, and also for his travelling expenses, if they do not exceed \$25,000.

TWO SCENES FROM THE NATURALIZATION COURT

The Story Entitled:

HOW ANTONIO SALVINI BECAME AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

I could hardly wait for my eighteenth birthday, because I had been promised by my father that I should receive on that day the money that would carry me to America. I had, living in America, an uncle who was both rich and great, by which I mean that he owned a large fruit market in Lynn, Mass., and being a prominent man in his neighborhood was frequently called into the political councils of his ward. He not only spoke English, he wrote it.

On my arrival in Boston he, accompanied by two of my cousins met me, and carried me in his own flivver car through the great roaring discomposure of the city streets to his home in Lynn. On that very first day he began to teach me the English by making me say over and over again these words:—"I arrived in Boston on the steamship *Allegantic* from Naples, July 8th, 1914." This, he explained to me was a very important fact to remember, as it would be asked me whenever I wished to become an American citizen. To become an American citizen was counted a great and glorious attainment by the members of my uncle's family, with whom I now lived, sharing in the work, attending his thriving fruit business. Later I was to learn that many of my com-

patriots did not so consider it, but in my fancy, at that time, it was a golden goal.

Early in September my uncle took me to the Court House in Salem to make application for my first papers. For some time previous to this no one in my uncle's house would speak to me in Italian, so determined were they that I should gain speedily a knowledge of the English language. But I recall that on the day we were going together to the Court House, which was at a great distance from our home, he instructed me, using Italian about many things. It was so good to hear the mother tongue once more that I shall never forget the things he told me. They were these:—First, that I must bear myself with great honesty, as no person who had been in the jails would be accepted. Second, that I must never listen to the wild talk of agitators because people who disbelieved in government, called anarchists, would be thrown out. Third, that although black people as well as white might become citizens, the yellow man was not eligible. Fourth, that five years at least must elapse before I could obtain my second and final papers, therefore it was well for me to make application at once. Then he told me the sad story of a man who made the attempt to marry many wives. He is called by a long name—polygamist—and he may not be a citizen.

At the Court House I seemed to be very unimportant, after I had repeated the words, "I want 'Facts for Declaration of Intentions.' " The clerk and my uncle chatted gaily like old friends for a minute, and then a paper was thrust into my hands and we were motioned along, and presently were in the street again. I was bitterly disappointed that so little attention had been

paid me, and that the great first event had consumed so little time.

On returning home the entire family took a hand in filling in the blank spaces on my paper and explaining to me the meaning of each. As I remember it, I had to give all my names, my age, occupation, my color—that is, black or white—and my complexion besides. I found this puzzling as the color of my hair and eyes had to be set down also. My height and weight must be ascertained and even the loss of my left ear, which was torn off when a child, was of interest to them. We set down my birthplace and the Province in which it was situated; the month, day and year of my birthday; the last village in which I had lived in Italy; the street and number and city of my present residence; the name of the port from which I had sailed, and at last the name of the ship and the date of arrival which I had so carefully memorized. The last thing of all was to say that I would renounce my allegiance to Italy and Victor Emmanuel. This, after it had been explained to me, I was half a mind not to do. I could see no reason why, loving my mother, I could not love another too, but it seemed that I must choose between them. My decision was not without sorrow.

So soon as my uncle could again spare the time we made our second trip to the Court House in Salem, and on this day, we made a longer stop. I gave the clerk one dollar of my own money and in exchange he gave me a fresh paper called "Declaration of Intention" on which was copied all the statements made on my other one. But before doing this I was made to hold up my right hand and swear that I had told the truth about

everything thereon; and I also signed my name three times on various papers in the presence of the clerk. On that day there was but one "fly in my oil" as the Americans say. On the paper was a question about my wife and where she was born. Now at this time I was not married but was promised to a girl at home and it seemed only right that some mention should be made of this fact; but both my uncle and cousins had disregarded it, and when I tried to make explanations to the clerk—he also seemed unconcerned on the subject.

That evening my uncle insisted upon taking the paper for which I had paid and for the possession of which I had been at such great pains and locking it in his safe. He, however, kindly explained to me in Italian that although it could be replaced it would be at great inconvenience to him and that it was absolutely necessary to present this paper when making application for my naturalization certificate. Then he taught me to say in English: "This paper is good for seven years."

I have noticed that as one, in walking, approaches a steep hill, it appears at a little distance to be very nearly perpendicular, but when at last one is finally mounting this same hill a great leveling seems to have taken place. This illustrates my experience in the next five years of my life. Looking ahead I felt that five years was an eternity and that the speaking and writing of English was a task that only a super-man should attempt; but after my first winter at evening school its accomplishment seemed the ordinary task for the ordinary man. The reading of the English was my pride. To purchase a newspaper upon the street corner and with it in my hand board a trolley car, take my seat and unfold the

paper for its perusal, was my favorite pastime. Often would I peep surreptitiously over its top to see if I had been observed, and even before I could translate more than a few words I would pretend to read it all.

A great happiness came to me when I found that the public libraries and reading rooms were open to me in every sense of the word. Much I shall always love some of the American poets. The verses of those I loved best do not sing as in the Italian, but they laugh.

The study of government and the perusal of the long pages of the Constitution, which was necessary as a preparation for my citizenship, was not a joyous task to me. Often I would promise myself a little music or a little visit at the pictures as a reward for time spent in this way. It was only when a new teacher painted for our class the picture of the beginnings of this great country and the beautiful spirit of brotherliness which underlies it all, that I began to make satisfactory progress in the subject called "civil government." It was then that my heart warmed with allegiance to my new flag and I determined to prove myself, when the time should come, to be an esteemed citizen.

As the day approached when I could at last say that I had resided in this country five years, my wife kept me constantly reminded that I must make application for my second papers. You must know that the little woman who had come out from Italy to marry me, had quickly put on the American customs and now wished to be an American citizen herself. This she could only accomplish through my naturalization.

It was in September, 1919, that, taking my first papers

from my safe—I had a ~~safe~~ of my own now—my wife and I made a visit to the clerk's office in the Essex County Court House, the same office that I had visited five years before with my uncle. It was not necessary, so I was told, to go again to the same court. Many of my friends had obtained their papers from the Federal Building in Boston, but as a matter of sentiment I chose to take my wife to the building I so well remembered. She in turn made me repeat to her my feelings and impressions on my first visit. Here I exhibited my "Declaration of Intention" to the clerk and made request for the second papers. We were given a document of four pages which we took home to study and fill out at our leisure. The first page was a "Request for Certificate of Arrival." The three other pages called for a repetition of many of the statements on my first paper with the addition of others, such as the facts that were embodied on my inspection card and passport; at what court I took out my first papers; whether I could speak the English; and the names of my wife and children. All this we carefully filled out and having done so we mailed this large new document with the number of my old one, to the Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor in Washington, D. C.

Before these papers were sent away we spent some time in selecting my two witnesses. My cousin who had automatically become a citizen on his twenty-first birthday through the naturalization of his father had consented to stand for me. My second witness was a relative of my wife's who though a resident of Boston for twenty years he had taken out his last papers only the previous year. In talking with my wife's relative we

learned that because he had come to this country previous to 1906, when a new law on naturalization went into effect, it had not been necessary for him to obtain a "Certificate of Arrival." Aside from this one detail, however, he had been obliged, in order to gain his Certificate of Naturalization, to go through the same preliminaries that were required of me. This Certificate he must bring with him as a proof of his citizenship when he should be called on to vouch for me.

At last my post card from the Bureau at Washington arrived summoning me to make my appearance, with my two witnesses, at the Court House. Previous to my starting my wife had suggested that this was my opportunity to change my name if I so desired. She suggested Anthony Salvin as having an American sound—this surname she had found in the telephone directory—but in this I could not humor her. It savored too much of taking what was not mine. I did follow her advice in many matters pertaining to my naturalization, for she had made it her business to gather from her friends and neighbors much information on the subject. I must remove my hat when taking oath; on the final day, I must rise when the judge entered; look clean and well dressed as possible, and above everything be punctual to the day and hour set.

On our first day at the Court House my witnesses, under oath, vouched for my good reputation for five years in this country and also for the truth of the statement on my petition for Naturalization. I paid the clerk four dollars and it is true that it seemed to me at this time no larger sum than the one dollar I had paid five years ago. I signed my name to this second paper,

and then my witnesses signed it too, but it was retained by the clerk and would be, so they informed me, available to the public for ninety days, so that any one who so desired might make objections to me. During the three months that intervened before my next summons to court, I tried to think of any enemies I might have who would wish to offend me in this way. I could think of no one but a distant cousin who had been my rival for my wife's hand, and he had never come to this country as far as I could ascertain.

When the ninety days had at length spent themselves, both my witnesses and I received notices to go before the United States Naturalization Examiner and the Judge in Court. First, my witnesses gave proof of my residence, then, of my moral character and, finally, of my belief in the principles of the Constitution of the United States. After this they were dismissed and my great gratitude went with them because I had heard not a few stories of the embarrassment caused by the non-appearance of witnesses. It is true that if a witness wilfully refuses to appear he may be subpoenaed by the court, but such an happening always reflects rather badly on the candidate for admission.

My examination, which followed, proved not difficult at all. The questions were mostly on civil government and kindred topics, in which I had been much interested since coming to America.

Next the judge talked to us in beautiful words about our duties and privileges as citizens, and then we—there were many other applicants appearing at the same time—together took the oath of allegiance.

There is little more to be told except that, as I turned

about to leave the court room on my way to the clerk's office to sign my certificate, who should come forward but my wife, wearing a beautiful American hat with a white plume and she kissed me on both cheeks before them all. I saw sly smiles and winks from my fellow countrymen—how fine that sounds—but I believe that each of them envied me this attention.

PERSONS—FIRST SCENE

Deputy Clerk
Clerk's Assistant
Typist
Four Witnesses

PROPERTIES

Books

Tables { 1 small
 1 desk size
 1 very long and nar-
 row
Typewriter
Chairs
Mock papers ¹
Seven Briefs
Signs and Badges

SECOND SCENE

Judge
Clerk
Examiner
Examiner's Clerk
Two Deputy Marshals
Seven or more Applicants
Two witnesses for each applicant

Same Tables
Same Chairs
Three Settees
Clerk's Book
Judge's Robe
Briefs and Badges

INSTRUCTIONS

In previous chapters the authors have recommended that the story preceding the demonstration, be given in the pupil's own words. In this chapter, on the contrary, we strongly advise that it be read by the pupil best fitted by voice and articulation, to do so. We have endeavored to tell the story with the precision

¹ Samples of these papers (demonstrated later on in the Instructions) may be obtained at any Naturalization Office if explanation is made that their use is for educational purposes.

and naïvete of the earnest, intelligent Italian, putting it into the first person to add interest to the performance.

From the reading of the entire chapter, it will be seen immediately that the naturalization proceedings sketched in the story do not tally exactly with those outlined for demonstration. The reason for this is that the story follows the naturalization progress of the Superior or County Court, while the demonstration endeavors to rehearse the course of action as it is found in the much busier Federal Courts. It is essential that the Leader make this explanation at the beginning of the performance, adding, if the demonstration is given before the foreign born, an explanation as to where each variety of court may be found in that vicinity.

The two scenes necessary to present this subject of naturalization properly will demand two groups of participants, although if the class is very small, some of the pupils may take double rôles.

For the first scene, the stage should be arranged like the interior of an office. There should be big books (like ledgers) in cases, or lying on the long counter-like table in the foreground (see diagram). Behind this counter stands the clerk who is empowered to administer oaths. His assistant, dividing his time between his own desk, the typewriter desk and the counter, carries papers, gives information and generally assists his superior. The typist keeps up an intermittent clatter on her instrument as she pretends to fill in papers for the applicants.

The two clerks should inform themselves concerning the entire process of gaining naturalization. If it is

not possible for them to visit a naturalization office, the Leader will find it necessary to instruct and rehearse them in their parts.

The applicants should each be furnished with a brief, and duplicates of the briefs should be in the hands of the clerks at the counter. The applicants' witnesses, required in the first scene, will need little or no coaching as they will simply follow the directions of the clerks. The Leader should, however emphasize their duties and qualifications in his explanations.

A very important part of naturalization—undoubtedly the part upon which most stress is laid by the applicant—is the examination. Now, as in reality the examination is entirely of a confidential nature, and the authorities are most punctilious in abiding by that regulation, we have felt that we might be indirectly encouraging a misunderstanding, especially in the minds of the alien, if we attempted to give an exhibition examination; therefore, we have been careful to leave that part of the performance to the imagination of the audience. When sent to the Examiner's office by the clerk the petitioner merely goes into the ante-room and waits his turn to reappear. When leaving the scene he should be provided by the clerk with the number of his Declaration, and with a card, supposedly his O. K. from the Examiner, when returning to it. The Leader, however, should be at no little pains to give all data concerning the examinations not only of the petitioner, but also of his witnesses. (See model Examinations and accompanying note.)

Papers to simulate "Facts for Declaration of Intentions," "Declaration of Intentions," "Facts for Peti-

tion for Naturalization'' and ''Requests for Certificate of Arrival'' should be provided. As these documents are so long and complicated it is not obligatory that they be copied and mimeographed. Rather let a pupil who is clever with brush and pen prepare a few mock copies of each, making the headings black enough to be perfectly visible to the audience, while the smaller type may be but a scrawl. The other mock papers called for in the demonstration such as the Examiner's O. K. may be imitated in the same way.

A sign bearing the word NATURALIZATION in large letters and a smaller one with the inscription ''Please keep in Line'' may be displayed or not; but badges for the participants will add much to the clearness of the lesson to be presented. These badges may be made of ordinary white wrapping paper, cut in strips five inches wide and forty inches long, with the name Deputy Marshal, Clerk, etc., printed on them in ink with a small brush. They should pass over one shoulder and be pinned in the back so that the name inscribed thereon will be plainly visible on the breast of each pupil wearing one.

For the second scene, the same chairs and tables may simply be shifted about to form a court room. Three settees should be in readiness to be placed in the positions indicated in Diagram ''B'' and the typewriter set aside. A platform that would elevate the Judge and clerk would be realistic, but not necessary. The same books and papers will serve the second time, but different briefs and other badges will be needed.

The judge, dressed in a black university gown, should bear himself with great dignity and kindliness. This

part, unlike the judge's rôle in a former demonstration, is most important, because his charge to the applicants (model page X) is the feature of this second scene.

The clerk calls the names of the applicants and administers the oath. In doing this he should rise and repeat any little mannerisms, which he may choose to affect to draw attention to his part. To refresh his memory he may have a copy of the oath (see demonstration) concealed in the big book in which he appears to write, and a list of the names of the petitioners in this scene.

The part of the examiner should be taken by some one with a good deal of initiative. He should be kindly, but quizzical—looking over his glasses sharply at the petitioner. He stands facing the Judge with his clerk beside him, seated at the lower table (see diagram) and as each fresh group (comprising petitioner and two witnesses) appears he questions them. The questions are taken from the slips of paper, called statements, which his clerk hands him one at a time. These slips for this mock court are really copies of the briefs. Each individual court examination finished, the Examiner passes the statements back to the clerk, who appears to be very busy checking them off. It should be the Examiner's clerk's duty to see that each brief passed to his superior fits the incoming petitioner.

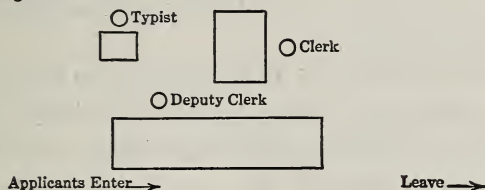
The Deputy Marshals are important and most active in this scene. One stands at the door and acts as an usher and crier, calling out the names of the applicants after they have been read by the clerk. The other stands near the judge, giving instructions to petitioners and

witnesses; where to stand, what to do and where to go after the first formalities are over.

The applicants are not the same ones who appear in the first scene. Their briefs are quite dissimilar; although one who has successfully passed his examination in the former scene, may, in this one, take the oath of allegiance.

The real names and addresses of the pupils taking the parts of witnesses, may be used to save work for the Leader. The witnesses must be instructed in the number of years they are supposed to have known their principal to have lived in the state.¹ Questions put them concerning the petitioner's character should always be answered favorably. The two witnesses should agree in their statements.

Diagram A.



DEMONSTRATION

The stage, or front of the classroom, should be set in accordance with diagram A, before the audience or class arrives.

After the story has been read, the Leader should take the opportunity to make the introductory explanations

¹ As one year's residence in the state and five years continuously in the country is the requirement, by law, this time or longer should be given except in the one case where a deposition is introduced.

that are necessary. Then as the performance progresses, let him make short interruptions at the proper places for the purpose of elucidating what has gone before and supplying the facts that the demonstration fails to emphasize. It would be most unwise to attempt this performance without a leader who has made himself thoroughly conversant with the whole subject of naturalization.

When the deputy clerk, his assistant, and typist have taken their places, the applicants should begin to appear. Coming one at a time—they should move to the counter, making a real effort to put themselves in the places of the foreigners they are impersonating.

(For convenience we designate them by the numbers on their briefs.)

The part of the first declarant¹ is very simple. The Leader must use his own judgment in allowing an imitation of the dialect.

The part of the second declarant calls for a wait while his first papers are being typed. He should simply stand aside until called again by the clerk after Number Three has been disposed of.

Number Three is a straight case, and the brief contains all necessary directions.

Between his two appearances Number Four has a wait of a few minutes. The second time he comes in, after Number Five is dismissed, he carries on an extended dialogue with the clerk which must be loud and distinct because it embodies many facts that should be imparted to the audience or class.

¹ The applicants are called Declarants when getting their first paper—Petitioners when petitioning for their second.

The fifth petitioner's part may be made little or much of, according to the histrionic ability of the pupil, and requires no explanation except from the Leader.

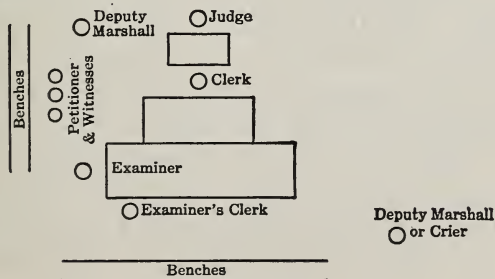
Number Six is a soldier and the Leader should point out the special dispensations for such cases.

The last petitioner in this scene, coming in after he has qualified at the Examiner's, demonstrates the final office formalities. As this is the one place in the demonstration where this part is given, it will be well for the Leader to rehearse each step that Number Seven has taken, adding, if there is time, all that must have come before this stage in the naturalization proceedings. Repetition should not be avoided. To the uninitiated this whole subject appears complex.

A little homily on the necessity of organized government, which means law and order, would be apropos at this stage in the performance. This may be given by the Leader or by a pupil who has previously prepared a paper on the subject.

Meanwhile the stage is quietly being re-arranged by other pupils (who have been instructed previously) in accordance with Diagram B.

Diagram B.



The Examiner, the clerk chosen for this scene, the examiner's clerk, and the Deputy Marshal who acts as the Court Crier now take their places, followed by the petitioners and witnesses who occupy the benches in front until they are called.

At this point an impressive pause should occur in the performance that the opening of the door, through which the Judge appears, may be dramatic. This is easily accomplished by the Leader who, by remaining in silent and strained attention for sixty seconds with his eyes fixed on the door in question, will not only arrest the audience but signal the waiting participants in the ante-room. Simultaneously with the opening of the door appears the second Deputy Marshal who cries in a loud voice, "The Honorable, the District Court of the United States! Let all stand." As the audience and participants alike obey this order, the Judge appears in his black robe and takes his place. Immediately, the clerk raising his voice demands, "Mr. Crier, open the Court." The first Deputy Marshal answering, repeats the following—"All persons that have anything to do before the Honorable, the Judge of the District Court of the United States, now holden at Boston within and for the district of Massachusetts, may now draw near, give their attendance, and they shall be heard. God save the United States of America and this Honorable Court."

When all are seated, the clerk reads the name of the first petitioner on the list and the Crier repeats it loudly. Rising and moving forward, followed by his two witnesses Number Eight is motioned into his place at the left of the Judge, by the second Deputy Marshal, who says—"Raise your right hand." Meanwhile, the

clerk, rising and facing the petitioner, administers the oath, in these words:

“Will you solemnly swear that you will make true answer to the questions asked by the Court by order of the Court, relative to the matters now pending—So help me God.”

The petitioner answers, “I do.”

Now follow the questions from the Examiner. Reading from his mock statements let him put the questions in a way to prompt the petitioner. For instance:

“Your name is Donald McLeod?”

“You were born in Nova Scotia?”

“You are a golf club maker?”

“You are now employed at ———?”

“Mr. McLeod, have you your honorable discharge from the navy?”

Where rehearsals of the performance are possible this method of questioning will not be essential and the Examiner may allow himself some variations to relieve the monotony.

Next, the witnesses are each asked the following questions:

“What is your name? Where do you live? How long have you known ——— to have lived in ———? or, Do you know ——— to have been in the navy? Have you seen him in uniform? Do you know him to be of good character?”

Now the Examiner, after an impressive pause, while his eyes consult the paper in his hand, says, “He is qualified, your Honor.”

The Examiner gives the statement back to his clerk, the Deputy Marshal dismisses the witnesses in these

words, as he glances toward the Judge, "The witnesses are all through?" To which the Judge nods. He then seats the petitioner on the settee at the left and the witnesses take seats in the audience.

Let the Leader explain at this place that the Examiner, having previously given each petitioner a confidential examination now vouches for the men to the Court, when he says: "He is qualified."

Each case that follows contains some variations of detail, but the Examiner can readily accomodate his questions to the briefs. Number Eight and Number Nine were both in the service, and by a custom of the Court come first. The Examiner uses the sterotyped—"They are qualified, your Honor," in closing both. That Number Ten is a slacker is brought out in the questions and in this case the Judge says, in a very stern voice, "Because you refused to serve this country and thereby repudiated your Declaration of Intention, United States citizenship is denied you." At which the disgraced petitioner leaves the Court.

Number Eleven is supended temporarily until he has petitioned the government at Washington and has been taken from the Alien Enemy class. He exhibits Liberty Bonds as a proof of loyalty to U. S. A. In the case of Number Twelve, who has been convicted and has not a clean record of five years, the Examiner says, "This case continued. You may come again."

The thirteenth petitioner is qualified according to the Examiner but as a deposition was necessary here, let the Leader explain fully how a deposition is obtained.

The last case, suggested, is an illiterate and the Ex-

aminer says at the close of his questions—"I recommend him, Your Honor."

Following this let the Leader emphasize the fact that more than one examination is given in such cases with sufficient time between each to give the petitioner time to prepare himself. Only after six months has elapsed and the petitioner still proves hopeless, is the case dismissed.

Out of the seven cases appearing, there will be but four remaining on the bench to take the oath of allegiance, unless the Leader has prepared others.

The Clerk now takes them in hand; first he says, "Will you rise and remain standing." Next he calls the roll to which they respond; after which, while they still stand, the Judge addresses them. (See model page 163.)

When the Judge has finished speaking the clerk directs them to raise their right hands—and now follows the oath of Allegiance repeated in solemn tones by the Judge—"I hereby declare on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and adjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentates, state or sovereignty and particularly to (names of Sovereigns) of which I have heretofore been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same."

The petitioners in chorus respond "I do."

The Examiner now says "When the Court shall have gone out all petitions with their witnesses may pass to the office to sign their certificates which they will receive within a few days."

In ending, the second Deputy Marshal shall call out—

“Will all rise and remain standing?” Audience and participants alike comply. Then the clerk calls to the Crier, “Mr. Crier, close the Court,” and in response the first Deputy Marshal says, in a loud voice—

“All persons that have anything further to do before the honorable Judge of the District Court of the United States now holden at Boston within and for the district of Massachusetts, may depart hence and give their attendance at this place tomorrow at 10 o’clock to which time and place this Court is now adjourned. God save the United States of America and this Honorable Court.”

The second Deputy throws open the door, through which the Judge retires in a stately manner, and as the door closes behind him the performance is ended.

BRIEF I

Guiseppe Santoro—(Italian—6 months in this country) “I want first papers? Where I get?”

Clerk—(pushing a blank paper toward him) “Can you write English?”

Guiseppe—“No, notta yet.”

Clerk—“Then take this home with you and get some one to fill it out for you. Then bring it back here. This is not your first paper, but what is called ‘Facts for Declaration of Intentions.’ Understand?”

Guiseppe—“*Si—Si—yes.*” (Folds the paper carefully, puts it in an inside pocket and goes out.)

BRIEF II

Joseph Doucette (French Canadian—one year in this country)—(Joseph takes off his hat and produces a dirty folded paper which he passes to the clerk)

Clerk—“You want your first papers. That will cost you a dollar.”

(After hunting through his pockets Joseph produces the money from an old sock)

Clerk—"Take off your hat now hold up your right hand. Do you solemnly swear these statements signed by you are true—So help me God?"

Joseph—"I do."

Clerk—(Takes paper to typist who begins to bang on her machine. Clerk after looking at the paper comes back, examines Joseph's eyes.) "They are gray." (Reports to typist.)

(Joseph steps aside for minute until Number three has been attended to by the clerk.)

Clerk—"Joseph Doucette's papers are ready." (Joseph moves to the counter.) "Sign your name here and here and here. (Producing three papers.) (Joseph signs three times¹ and one of the papers is given him. The others are retained by the Clerk.)

Clerk—"Be sure you don't lose that paper. You will need it again." (Joseph goes out.)

BRIEF III

James McLain—(Newfoundland—More than five years in this country.)

James—(In a businesslike way marches up to the clerk and says): "This is my Declaration of Intention I got two years ago. I want my second papers."

Clerk—(Unfolding papers on counter.) "You took out your first papers when?"

James—"November, 1918."

Clerk—(After looking first paper over takes out another which he unfolds toward James.) "This is a 'Request for Certificate of Arrival' (pointing out all four pages of the paper). Fill this all out and after signing it,

¹ The three papers to be signed by the Declarant are the original, duplicate and triplicate. The original is in the book kept at the office, the duplicate is sent to Washington and the triplicate is given to the Declarant.

send it to the Commissioner of Naturalization, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Be sure to send the number of your Declaration of Intention, also. You will be notified to appear again."

James—"Will you notify me?"

Clerk—"No, your notification will come to you from Washington but after you receive it, come back here."

(James looks at second paper—folds it up with first and goes out.)

BRIEF IV

David Silverstein—Russian—15 years in this country

David—"I want to get my second papers."

Clerk—"Have you your Declaration of Intentions?"

(David passes them out.)

Clerk—(Looking at the papers.) "I see you did not leave yourself much time. Your seven years would have expired next month?"

David—"I do not always have four dollars at all times."

Clerk—"As you came to this country before 1906, Mr. Silverstein, you will need no Certificate of Arrival." (Taking out another paper.) "Now you will take this paper which is 'Facts for Petition for Naturalization' out in the hall and fill it in for me."

(David goes into the ante-room and, coming back, after Number Five has finished, passes the filled in paper to the clerk—the clerk takes it and giving him in exchange the number of his "Declaration" says:)

Clerk—"Now listen! Get your two witnesses and go to the Examiner's office, 313 New North Building for your examination; then when you come back here again with your witnesses, we can fix you up."

David—"When do I come here again?"

Clerk—"After you have qualified—that is, passed your examination."

David—"When do I pay my four dollars?"

Clerk—"When you come back here to file—that is, you

and your witnesses must sign your petition under oath."

David—"Then do I get the new paper we sign?"

Clerk—"No, we keep it here for ninety days."

David—"But you have my four dollars all that time and I have nothings."

Clerk—"If you cannot trust the United States government, you do not want to be a citizen, do you?"

David—"Will you keep my paper in the safe?"

Clerk—"It will be safe enough, but by law it must be available to the public. That is, your name, as a petitioner, will be posted in a public place, so that the world may know that you want to be an American citizen."

David—"That's fine—that's fine. I'll be back soon."
(Goes out.)

BRIEF V

Alexander Marietos (Greek—In this country 6 years, but not continuously. Alexander enters before "Number Four" has finished and waits timidly)

Clerk—"What can I do for you?"

Alex—"What about second papers—I have first—" (fumbling in his pockets).

Clerk—"How many years in this country?"

Alex—"Six altogether."

Clerk—"Haven't you lived here five years consecutively?"

Alex—"You see I come in 1912—I come again after war."

Clerk—"Were you in the United States army?"

Alex—"No, Sir."

Clerk—"Were you in the Greek army?"

Alex—"No, Sir" (hanging his head). "One of my legs is wooden, sir."

Clerk—"When did you come back to this country?"

Alex—"After I get married, Sir."

Clerk—"How long ago was that?"

Alex—"Two year ago 1918—in August. You see I was four year first time, two year next—six all."

Clerk—"You must have lived here five altogether—continuously—see?"

Alex—"When I come again?"

Clerk—"Let's see, you said August, 1918, was when you last came. That makes it in 1923."

Alex—"Good-by."

BRIEF VI

Michael McCarty—Irish—18 months in this country

Michael—"I am Sargeant McCarty of the 301st. Do I understand that I can become a United States citizen without taking first papers?"

Clerk—"You certainly can if you have been in the service. Have you filled out your 'Facts for Declaration of Intentions'?"

Michael—"Yes, I have them here." (Takes from pocket.)
"And here are my discharge papers, too."

Clerk—(Glancing over Facts for Declaration.) "All right, Sergeant McCarty, you will need no first papers, no Certificate of Arrival, but two witnesses that have known you to be in the service are necessary for your identification."

Michael—"There are two chaps who served with me, working in this building."

Clerk—"Go bring them in and we will put you through immediately."

Michael—"How soon is immediately?"

Clerk—"There will be no ninety days' wait. Your name will go on the docket ahead, and you will be notified to take the oath of allegiance at the next session of the Court."

(Michael goes out and returns with his two witnesses as Number Seven finishes.)

Clerk—(Looking through some papers.) "Lieutenant McCarty, this is the number of your 'Declaration.'" (Gives him slip.) "Now go to the New North Building, Room 313, for examination and then come back here for the filing of your papers."

Michael—"Do the witnesses go with me there?"

Clerk—"Yes, they must be questioned, too."

Michael—"And do they come back again here?"

Clerk—"Yes, they must make affidavit concerning their statements and you will have to sign under oath, too. There will be no fee, as you are a soldier." (Michael and all go out.)

BRIEF VII

Olaf Stenson—Swede—10 years in this country
(Olaf enters with his two witnesses—they go up to the counter and Olaf exhibits a slip of paper that is an O. K. from the Examiner.)

Clerk—(Taking the slip.) "You have qualified?"

Olaf—"I have."

Clerk—(Pretending to find Olaf's first papers which have been left with him.) "Now will you and your witnesses hold up your right hands." (All three do as directed.)
"Do you solemnly swear that these statements signed by you are true—So help me God?" (All three nod their heads.)

Clerk—"Will you all sign here and here and here." (All three sign in three different places.)

Clerk—(Blotting signatures.) "That will be four dollars, please." (Olaf pays and goes out with witnesses.)

BRIEF VIII

Donald McLeod—Scotch—Born in Scotland
Golf Club Maker—515 Somershire Street, Boston
Lived 3 years in Allston—7 in United States
Served in United States Navy
Holds inactive release
Two witnesses now in the service
(Procured from Navy Yard)

BRIEF IX

Adelbert Zwink—Swiss—Born in Switzerland
Mechanic—General Electric Co., Lynn
Lived 5 years in Lynn—10 in the United States

Served in 314th Infantry
 Honorably discharged
 Two witnesses who must have seen him in uniform.

BRIEF X

Mohammed Pantos—Turk—Born in Turkey
 Peddler—Lived 2 years in Charlestown—5 in Massachusetts
 Exempted from service because of alien birth
 Belong to class 5F. (Slackers)
 Two witnesses that have known him to have lived 2 years
 in Charlestown—5 in U. S. A.

BRIEF XI

Frank Wentzen—Austrian—Born Austria
 Barber—900 Buntington Ave., Boston
 Lived 8 years in Boston—8 years in Massachusetts.
 Wife now in Austria
 As we are still at war, he is an alien enemy.
 Has not petitioned to Washington to be removed from
 Alien Enemy Class
 Shows Liberty Bonds as proof of loyalty
 Two witnesses that have known him 5 years in Boston

BRIEF XII

Philip Levousky—Polander—Born in Poland
 Operative Daylight Biscuit Co., Boston
 Lived 5 years in Boston—8 in Massachusetts
 Served 6 months in jail $3\frac{1}{2}$ years ago
 Must have clear record for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years more to make 5 years
 in all
 Two witnesses that are not questioned because petitioner
 cannot show clear record for five years as yet

BRIEF XIII

Gustaf Oleson—Norwegian—Born in Norway
 Gardner at Scituate, Mass.

Lived 15 years in this country—18 months in Scituate and
10 years at Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.

Two witnesses that have known him to have lived in Scituate
18 months

Deposition from New York witnesses who have known him
for 10 more years

BRIEF XIV

Thomas McCullum—Canadian—Born Nova Scotia
Fisherman

Lived 15 years in U. S. at different parts

Three years in Massachusetts

Has three years discharge from fishing vessel. Eligible
under Seaman's Act

Illiterate—no chance for schools or to read newspapers but
not ignorant

Two witnesses who have known him to have lived three
years in Mass.

NOTE: Many cases may be added to the above list of
briefs if there are pupils enough to impersonate the char-
acters. There is the man who has lost his first papers; the
man who fails to pass his examination; the foreign born
soldier who served with our allies in the Great War, etc.,
etc. There are provisions made for all of these cases, with
which the Leader should be familiar. There is also the
man who is already a citizen and does not realize it.

MODEL JUDGE'S CHARGE

Until today, each of you gentlemen here before me, have
owed allegiance to other countries. You have owed alle-
giance to the kings of those countries—if they chanced to
be governed by kings—but from today, you are to know
no country but this.

If you do not love our country you should not become
a citizen of it. He commits gross perjury who takes this
oath of allegiance today while his first affections still cling
to his native land. I love but one country and I would as
soon disown my mother as play my country false.

Citizenship in a free country carries with it wonderful privileges, which you may not all appreciate as yet. That you can now vote in the next election, undoubtedly you know; but do you realize that the vote of any one of you offsets that of the President? That fact illustrates the perfect equality between citizens, for which our country stands. This from today is yours.

There is almost no public office to which you may not be elected; there is no taxation laid on you which is not laid proportionately upon each of us; there is no law by which you must abide that is not binding upon us all. *This* is democracy—equal rights and also equality of opportunity.

Do not mistake me—no form of government can eliminate the differences of ability. A Hamilton will always rise to power and the incompetent sluggard sink to oblivion; but in the United States of America their political rights are identical.

I wonder if you fully appreciate, gentlemen, that equality did not establish itself?

(Now tell story of Plymouth Colony, emphasizing the hardships endured and the sacrifices made for the principles of liberty which we now enjoy.)

In conclusion—your old countries had wonderful histories—histories that gleam with the achievements of brave men and great—but through this country, to which you have come, runs the thread of pure gold called democracy. May it be your lot to add to its brilliancy.

LIST OF TENTATIVE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

(To be used in the Leader's Explanation)

How old are you? Where do you live? Where born?

Emigrated from? How long in this country?

How long in Massachusetts? What is your occupation?

Are you married? Have you children?

Do you live with your wife?

Have you attended evening school?

Do you read the papers?

Do you believe in organized government?

Did you attend school in the old country?
 Have you served in army or navy?
 Have you an honorable discharge?
 Have you ever been convicted?
 How long has this been a free country? What is the Constitution?
 When was the Constitution adopted? How many states in United States now? How many at first?
 Who is the president now? How is he elected?
 What is the capital of United States. Of this state?
 What other office does the president hold?
 If he dies who takes his place?
 What was the date of the Civil War? Who fought?
 What was it about? Who was president at that time?
 How many U. S. Senators from Massachusetts?
 Who is your representative in Congress?
 How many divisions in Congress?
 What are the three divisions of our government?
 What do you mean by executive, etc.?
 How are our judges chosen? For how long in this state?

NOTES FOR LEADER

In the Examiner's office the two witnesses are sent into an adjoining room to fill in what is known as a Witness' Statement, while the petitioner is questioned and his answers are written in by the Examiner on slips called "Petitioner's Statements. When these are completed and the Examiner is satisfied that the petitioner may go back to "file" in the other office (often named "court") he calls in the witnesses and goes over their statements with them. He also asks for their papers if they chance to be naturalized citizens.

When witnesses cannot vouch for but a part of the petitioner's necessary time of residence in this country, deposition blanks may be sent to two witnesses in another state who can supply the omission. Having filled in the blanks this person can go before the naturalization officials in his own state and swear to the truth of his statements, and

this document returned to the Examiner and attached to the petition, assures its legality.

Further information is available at Naturalization Courts, Naturalization Examiner's offices, State Houses and often at the Headquarters of Political Parties.

CHAPTER VIII

INTRODUCTION TO PRESIDENTIAL CONVENTION

It will be interesting, as an introduction to the subject before us, to make a few conjectures as to why the patriots who were responsible for our constitution decided that a president was necessary at all. At the time, there was a considerable faction of super-republicans who felt that only a presiding officer or a chairman of the representative governing body was essential, and all agreed in fear and hatred of the stereotyped monarch.

Perhaps it was difficult to break away from old conventions, and so the makers of the constitution conceived a revised edition of a king, shorn of most of his prerogatives and greatly limited in his powers. Perhaps in merging the several states into one coördinate whole, they felt they must supply a replica of the colonial governor. However we, in our love and reverence for our first president, like to believe that the office was made to fit the man, for Washington at this time was at his high tide of popularity, and his great achievements deserved the recognition that such a position afforded.

If this latter reason is correct, only men who most nearly measured up to the original pattern should have been the choice for president in all subsequent elections. That this has not always been true is due not so much to the faulty judgment of the great mass of the American

people as to the existence of political parties, which, after the first few administrations, came into permanent power.

It will be recalled that whereas Washington was the obvious candidate of all the people, and Adams and Jefferson stood out preëminently as his two logical successors, it was only when the choice became more varied and the people began to divide more openly into party factions, that it was found necessary to hold the first caucus, the forebear of the presidential convention. This was held, so history tells us, to decide upon a candidate for vice-president in the year 1800, and the meeting was of a secret nature. From that time on until the practice was condemned as undemocratic, all the Republican and later all the Democratic members of Congress met to nominate their candidates. The present system of convening delegates elected by the people for that purpose was evolved slowly until today the National Nominating Conventions of both parties attract as much attention as the election itself.

Presently we shall explain the workings of the electoral college, which includes as many electors chosen from each state as there are senators and representatives in Congress from that state. Now it is the custom to elect twice as many delegates to a party convention as there are presidential electors and furthermore, each delegate is allowed an alternate. These delegates and alternates are elected at the primaries in each district. To gain a more definite idea of the actual number of delegates to which each state is entitled, let us get at it in this way. Each congressional district which sends a representative to Washington is made up of 220,000 in-

habitants; consequently every 110,000 inhabitants are entitled to a delegate in each party convention, besides the four delegates-at-large who correspond to the two senators allowed each state.

The conventions are always held in important cities where there are facilities for lodging a large number of people, and the time is the summer preceding the fall when the presidential election is held. Each state group of delegates elects a chairman, and acts usually as a unit, but their further prerogatives we shall show by demonstration in the latter part of this chapter.

At the first session of the convention a temporary chairman is nominated, the secretaries and clerks appointed, and the rules for the conduct of business adopted. Then follows the naming of the important committees on credentials and resolutions.

During the period that intervenes before the next session some of the hardest fought battles of the convention are waged. The resolutions committee, whose business it is to frame the party platform, must listen to the advocates of many causes, such as prohibition, woman's suffrage and labor, and usually after dissensions among its own members, must choose those planks deemed most expedient for the good of the party.

The credentials committee settles debatable claims for seats in the convention; these are often contested with no little partisan bitterness. Meanwhile the state delegates take council among themselves, and at this time and until the great decision is made, are either disseminators or objects of propaganda. When at last the second session is called it may, by adjournment from day to day, be prolonged until a week has been consumed in

choosing the party's candidates for president and vice-president.

Although many non-voters are unable to describe accurately the workings of a presidential convention, almost any one can give an intelligent description of a presidential campaign. Immediately one recalls the slogans, the button badges, the torch-light processions and the general excitement attending the campaigns of one's childhood. One recalls the tense waiting for election returns, which were sometimes reversed on the following day. But we seldom realize the almost herculean task that falls on the shoulders of the people pushing this campaign,—the campaign committees.

The national campaign committee of each party is made up of forty-eight members—one from every state. Each member is elected by the delegates from his own state, and the announcement of the names of the newly elected committeemen is made at the National Conventions. Through the local committees in each state and county the national committees keep in touch with the political situation all over the country, and so are able to place the reinforcements at strategic points that have often saved the day for their respective parties.

There is no law to compel even a good party man to vote for the party's choice, as there is but one course to follow—public opinion must be molded. Campaign speeches, campaign literature, slogans, songs, campaign issues—and if these last are not obvious they must be concocted—are provided. All this propaganda costs money, although in our ignorance we may have imagined that it spreads of itself like a forest fire, and great finesse must be used in the acquisition of funds because

the methods used by every campaign organization are favorite objects of attack by the rival party.

The American people love personality, and the candidates, if possible, are expected to make their appearance before audiences in all parts of the country. The campaign managers realize that a grain of personal magnetism in their candidate is equivalent to thousands of dollars' worth of favorable newspaper copy. However, as we can all testify, there is no dearth of the latter in the country. The American people love a self-made man; they love originality; they love a fighter, either with words or arms, therefore the successful candidate must have one or more of these requisites.

A certain length of time after the convention, each candidate receives a formal announcement of his nomination; and it is at this time, in their speeches of acceptance, that the candidates vie with one another in speaking the word which will not only attract the attention, but win the approval of the great American electorate.

Partly because of our system of patronage which the civil service reform has not entirely eliminated, and partly because of the unfortunate connection between big business interests and legislation, the weeks preceding election day are periods of tense waiting and excitement to thousands of people, besides the candidates themselves. Once it was all more like the jubilant agitation before a big football game. Nearly every house and shop displayed its picture of a favorite candidate framed in the national colors, huge flags hung over the streets, wagers were laid in a friendly way, but now so great are the stakes, political bosses must spend sleep-

less nights, and great financiers many weary hours in electioneering.

It is frequently affirmed that the two great political parties differ very little today, except in name. There is certainly great similarity in their methods and aims, although the leaders of each party struggle valiantly to paint them in strongly contrasting colors.

In the years that have intervened since Jefferson's first solution of democracy was offset by Hamilton's second solution of aristocracy, resulting in the party at first called Federal and later Whig, there have been many sharp clashes on grave issues between the parties. The greatest issue was abolition of slavery which resolved the Whigs into the present Republican party.

The Democrats claim that theirs is the older party, having retained their traditions of Jeffersonian Democracy during many years, but one can hardly conceive of so great and good a man as Thomas Jefferson sponsoring slavery, nor can we imagine the brilliant Hamilton conniving at the regrettable errors of judgment perpetrated by many a Republican leader. Perhaps it will be perfectly safe to say that the chief difference between the parties, after all, lies in men's minds.

When election day, which is the same in every state (i.e. the Tuesday following the first Monday in November), finally arrives, the actual process of voting is identical with that given in a previous chapter. In a municipal election, however, we vote directly for the candidates, whereas when we vote for a president we find what is known as a double election in use; but thereby hangs a tale.

Lord Bryce, our friendly English critic, has said that

perhaps no part of the structure of the constitution was regarded with more complacency by its framers than that part relating to the election of the president by the electoral college. And then he adds that "perhaps no part has so utterly belied their expectations."

Today we can with difficulty conceive of the grave distrust felt at that time by the majority of the better educated classes for the judgment of the proletariat, or the so-called working classes. If they feared imperialism they equally feared too much democracy. We must remember that the new government was to them an uncharted country, and also that men like Adams and Hamilton set their faces against intrusting important issues to an indiscriminate popular vote. On the other hand, they did not deem it just to leave to Congress the choice of a chief executive. This might make the president the creature of Congress—too subservient to its wishes, so they conceived the idea that from each state should be selected the men of the greatest ability, integrity, and judgment, and that these chosen ones, called electors, should met together at a given time and place, (and in lieu of all), make this momentous choice.

It is hardly necessary to point out how signally this plan, in its original intent, has miscarried, although oddly enough its failure has thrown the choice back on the people where it always belonged. At the present time it would be difficult for the average voter to recall the name of any one of the electors from his own state, although, as has been stated before, there are as many as the total sum of representatives and senators from that state. This has come about through the fact that although the originators of the idea planned that each

elector should go unpledged, this plan, owing to the importance of the issue, was discarded as early as the fourth election; and from that day to this each elector is bound by a pledge, of honor only, to vote for the candidate his constituents prefer. In fact, for the convenience of the voter, the name of the presidential candidate an elector represents is placed above the elector's name on the ballot.

Each party within the state chooses its quota of electors at large—that is, without reference to districts,¹ and any American citizen who is not already an official in some other branch of the government, and is known to be loyal to the party's choice of candidate, is eligible.

Because of this pre-knowledge of the vote of each group of electors, the result of a presidential election is known long before the second Monday in January following the election, the date of the meeting of the electoral college. The electors do not meet in one place, but each group meets in its own state and then sends the results of their balloting to Washington, where they are counted at a joint session of the House and the Senate. At first the largest number of votes cast for one candidate named the president, and the next largest the vice-president, but for more than a century now each elector makes out two ballots; one for president and the other for vice-president.

An immense amount of red tape is involved in the proceedings which follow this meeting of electors,² with

¹ Each state is allowed by the constitution to choose its electors as it wishes. At first they were chosen by the legislature in some states, later by districts, but now it is found more expedient in all the states to elect them on a general ticket.

² A very full and accurate account of these proceedings may be found in Fiske's "Civil Government in the United States."

which it seems unnecessary to burden the mind at this time, but eventually the successful candidate is inaugurated at Washington on the fourth of March, and for four years holds that position which is known as the greatest gift the American people can bestow.

PERSONS

Temporary Chairman
 Permanent Chairman
 Clerk
 Chaplain
 Chairman of Resolutions Committee
 Song Leader
 Pianist
 48 people representing states

PROPERTIES

Piano
 48 state flags
 Large table
 Chairs
 Large picture of Charlie Chaplin
 Large American flag

WRITTEN MATERIAL

List of states arranged alphabetically
 Programs
 Introductory Remarks
 Formal Call
 Prayer (optional)
 Keynote Speech
 Report of Resolutions Committee
 10 Nomination Speeches

IMAGINARY PERSONS

Favorite Candidates (three)
 Dark Horses (two)
 Favorite Sons (five)

Favors or badges designating one's choice of candidate will add color in both senses to this demonstration. Partisan yells, which may be easily originated, should be given with a zest.

For example:

Jit, jit, jitney—

Fliv, fliv, flivver—

Liz, Liz, Lizzie—

Henry Ford! Henry Ford! Henry Ford!

INSTRUCTIONS

A good sized hall with a platform should be chosen for this demonstration. It should contain a piano, for oddly enough music, both vocal and instrumental, plays a part at a Presidential Convention. A song leader and also a pianist should be secured and both should be supplied with programs of the performance (see page 184, that they may be perfectly familiar with their cues. The pianist should break into a march whenever it is indicated, and both pianist and song leader should be ready for the singing without being called upon. So far as possible spontaneity should be simulated. Copies of the program may also be made for the use of the chairmen.

The temporary chairman need not be a parliamentarian but should have the qualities of a cheer leader. He opens the meeting, makes a short, witty speech, proposes three cheers for the United States of America, and after introducing the permanent chairman, disappears into the audience.

The clerk sits at the desk upon the platform, reads the formal call for the convention and calls the roll for the nominations and afterward for the voting.

The inclusion of the chaplain in this demonstration is optional. It is true that a prayer is a time-honored institution at a party convention, but if a prayer is felt to be an irreverence, it can be omitted entirely.

For the permanent chairman choose the member of the unit who has proved himself most resourceful in the chair at the other demonstrations. His part is important, not only because of the keynote speech which he must deliver, but also in keeping the whole performance

up to the mark. Where there is so much music and cheering, even marching about, the tendency to disorderliness and hilarity will develop. This must be handled carefully; too much will defeat the educational object of the demonstration and not enough will take from its realistic value.

The matter of the keynote speech is optional with the leader. If the model given on page 186 seems farcical, let some earnest, thinking member of the unit write a paper that will embody some vital point of view on national politics, and this can be given to the permanent chairman to read or recite.

If there are not forty-eight or more members of the unit, others must be invited to join in giving this final demonstration of the course, because it is imperative to have one person for each state to answer to the roll-call. These parts (for the visitors) are so simple that after these delegates have been instructed for whom to vote on the first ballot, they may be left to the electioneering of their neighbors during the remainder of the performance. When the nomination roll-call occurs, they will make no reply. Only members of the unit should make nominations, and these should be arranged for previously by the leader, and some instruction in nomination speeches furnished. One model nomination speech (see page 188), is given in this chapter, as a suggestion only. When favorite sons are nominated it will be amusing to use local names—even member's names—and let the data for speeches be real facts, but always complimentary. This can surely be left to the ingenuity of the speakers, because to say a few pleasant things about a friend is never difficult.

Each person representing a state should be furnished with a flag on which is printed in large letters the name of the state. These can be cut from stiff white cardboard, lettered in black ink and tacked to a stick not less than a yard long (an old curtain stick will be the most available). Some device for holding them erect from the back of the chair when not in the hand for cheering will add much to every one's comfort.

One large table on the platform for the clerk and chairman's use is all that is necessary, and the ubiquitous gavel must be in readiness.

The photograph or picture of Charlie Chaplin, covered by an American flag, to be unveiled by the permanent chairman, is suggested to cause a demonstration of cheering. It may be possible that some local leader such as a favorite woman's club president or popular teacher may be a more pleasing candidate to acclaim. If possible American flags should also be used to decorate the hall.

The platform or report of the Resolutions Committee must be prepared and in readiness to present to this mock convention. The most satisfactory plan for its preparation is this: two or three weeks before the performance let the leader appoint a committee of three who shall make it their business to consult the files of some prominent daily newspaper for examples of real platforms of real political parties. These will be found in the issues of June 1920 and from them they may select the planks they wish to use, only substituting the name "Republican" before the word "platform" in their mock document.¹

¹ For the use of women's clubs, the platform of the Woman's Party in the *Woman Citizen* of Jan. 1920 might be substituted intact.

Although we have insisted upon an audience of forty-eight at least, one three times that size would be better. Then each state could have a delegation instead of one representative, but it would still be best to use the unit rules¹ in voting. The larger audience would improve the singing and add to the zest of the whole performance.

THE DEMONSTRATION

The need of a very full and explicit description by the leader as an introduction to this demonstration is strongly urged. Because of the limitation of time, much that is necessary to elucidate and complete the lesson of this chapter must be left to precept; therefore in giving the story the leader should not only make plain the workings of the presidential primaries, but he should enumerate and explain the sessions of the convention, that must have preceded this one.

A *résumé* of the workings of the electoral college will be apropos here but it must be of the briefest. Also because there will be no favorable opportunity during the latter part of this demonstration to make the statement, the leader should explain at this time that the vice-president is nominated in exactly the same manner as the president, and it has been omitted from this mock session because of its repetition.

This having been done as clearly as possible, the pianist should begin playing a stirring march of national airs. There will follow naturally a moving about and a buzz of conversation. The temporary chairman should allow

¹ When the poll of a state delegation has been taken and the decision for the majority candidate is merely announced by the chairman without giving figures, it is called voting by the unit rule.

this to go on for a minute or two before he mounts the platform, followed by the clerk; the latter having taken his seat, the chairman calls the meeting to order with his gavel. He then says a few pleasant or humorous words with the intent of amusing the audience (see model on page 184), and as he finishes he cries, "Now let us give three cheers for the greatest country in the world—the United States of America." When these are given with a zest, the chairman calls for three cheers more for the greatest party in the country—"The Republicatic." Flags wave, feet stamp and as the song leader takes his place, the piano leads in *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*.

When the singing has died down and the audience is again seated, the clerk rises and reads in a monotonous voice the formal call for the convention. This is followed by prayer (if so desired) by the chaplain who, unannounced, appears upon the platform.

If the audience are not somewhat subdued after these last two numbers, the temporary chairman may call them to order again. Then clearing his throat in imitation of a pompous orator, he will introduce the permanent chairman after this fashion—"Ladies and gentlemen, we are gathered here on this momentous occasion while the fate of a great country hangs in the balance, and were it not that I have in mind the name of the great man who is about to succeed me as chairman of this assembly, I should indeed tremble with fear for the wisdom of your decisions, so grave a crisis have we come upon in our national life and so great is the need of a wise and experienced leader to guide us in the future. As it is, my misgivings are allayed, my fears are quieted, and it gives

me great joy to introduce to you as the permanent chairman of this great convention, Ellery Channing Hodge of the United States of America.”

A burst of hand-clapping follows and increases as the chosen chairman comes forward. He bows from right to left in acknowledgment of the ovation given him, and then turning as if to distract attention from himself, pulls the flag from his picture of Charlie Chaplin that stands veiled on one side of the platform, and announces in a loud voice that *here* is his candidate for President. Now bedlam should break loose. If there is any danger of a lack of real enthusiasm, the leader should previously instruct several members of the unit to keep up the noise as long as possible. After a minute or two, which will seem a long time but is very little when compared to the half-hour demonstrations at a real convention, the pianist begins to play “Dixie,” and the song leader waving the audience to their feet leads them in a verse or two of this southern favorite. This may be supplemented by the “Rebel Yell” if it is familiar to the audience.

During the keynote speech which the permanent chairman now gives, there should be interruptions of clapping, whenever the last administration is scored. If the other suggestion for a keynote speech is followed, the clapping will be that of real approval.

When the chair calls on the resolutions committee to make its report, the member chosen should come forward and read the entire platform. Afterwards, if time will permit, let the unit have a bit of impromptu discussion following the suggestion of some one to strike out a certain plank to which he objects. All will be so well versed in this art, from practice in the other demonstrations,

that no preparation will be needed. This platform will finally be accepted by the convention in exactly the same way that a resolution is accepted in any public gathering, i.e., moved, seconded, put by the chairman and voted upon by choruses of yeas and nays.

At last we come to the exciting part of the program—the nominations. The clerk begins to call the roll alphabetically, beginning with Alabama and ending with Wyoming. When the states are reached that are primed to make nominations, the chairman of the delegation rises and announces a name, and then amid tumultuous applause he mounts the platform and delivers the nomination address (see Instructions). Cheering should be resumed after each speech.

When all the nominations are in, and there should be no more than ten, the balloting begins. Let the leader explain here that although every state may vote as it wishes at first, to expedite matters it will be well to discard the “Favorite Sons” after a little and throw their vote to the “Favorites.” “Dark Horses” should only be resorted to at the last.

During the roll calls, let several people besides the clerk keep the tally, and as all are eagerly watching, the excitement grows. We will suppose that Billy Sunday polls the strongest vote on the first ballot; immediately the announcement¹ is made, let the state that nominated him be on the floor for a demonstration. Three cheers are proposed and given, and then as the piano begins “Dardanella” let the audience keep time with their feet while they wave their flags. The chairman quells this

¹ The clerk announces it, giving each name, with the respective number of votes following.

at last with his gavel, and the second roll-call proceeds. This time perhaps Henry Ford shows unexpected strength, and the clerk announces him as forging ahead although lacking a majority ¹ of all. This will be a signal for the state responsible for Ford's nomination to snatch the flag and begin marching about followed by others, cheering. The piano aids the demonstration by playing the "Stars and Stripes Forever." Once more the chairman compels order.

The third roll-call may still increase the Ford majority, and when this is announced, the Billy Sunday faction must try to put through a motion to adjourn. After the motion is put, it must be voted down, of course, but the chair might allow a short recess here, which time should be occupied by electioneering.

The fourth ballot perhaps shows Billy Sunday leading again, and the recess following this vote should be used to persuade every one to pledge themselves to a Dark Horse (Babe Ruth or Mary Pickford or the like) because it appears that Sunday and Ford are deadlocked.

On the fifth ballot comes what is known as a stampede to the Dark Horse. As each state names the same candidate, cheers upon cheers resound and as the final count is announced the convention breaks loose, flags are thrown about, yells are given and pandemonium reigns until the first bars of "America" penetrate the din. This song concludes ² the performance of an imitation of a great and distinctly American institution.

¹ In the Democratic party, the successful nominee must have a two-thirds majority; in the Republican, a simple majority.

² The session should close with a motion to adjourn but it will perhaps be more spontaneous to close with the singing of America.

PROGRAM

1. Music—March of National Airs
2. Temporary Chairman's Address followed by three cheers for the U. S. A.
3. Singing—"Battle Hymn of the Republic"
4. Clerk reads Formal Call to Convention
5. Prayer
6. Permanent Chairman appears and pulls flag from Picture. Cheers.
7. Singing—"Dixie"
8. Keynote Speech
9. Accepting Platform
10. Nomination Roll Call and speeches—Cheers and clapping after each one
11. 1st Roll Call—cheers and clapping to "Dardanella"
12. 2nd Roll Call—cheers and marching to "Stars and Stripes Forever"
13. 3rd Roll Call—motion to adjourn rejected
14. 4th Roll Call—recess to plan a stampede
15. 5th Roll Call—nomination
16. Cheering—stamping and singing "America." Motion to adjourn

MODEL INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Friends, Females and Fellow Fighters, the great Republican party has met here today with only two high powered steam rollers for ironing purposes, to accept from the Demicans a mandate for the government of the people of the United States of America.

I welcome you, friends, large and small contributors to the campaign funds alike. In fact, today the small contributors are particularly dear to my heart.

I welcome you, ladies. As I look out upon this audience

you are the bright spots that gladden my eyes. Your coöperation in the councils of the nation is a (bad) dream of mine fulfilled. Your voices will improve the singing, and oh! I beg of you content yourselves with song. I adore your approbation. I take off my hat to your persistence—and by the way, will you remove yours? (*pause for cheers*).

I welcome you, fellow fighters; like Caesar's legions your presence assures us of victory and when the sunshine glints upon your armour embossed with barnacles, my heart rejoiceth.

Above our heads wave the stars and stripes—the stars typical of our leaders, whose lights burn brightly in the firmament of the past; the stripes alas! prophetic of the future dress of many of the Demican administration. As I lift my eyes I descry the red, the white, the blue. Those colors are stamped on the heart of every good party man here today. The red stands for love—love of our own party and all it means to us if we win; white typifies purity—that quality we endow ourselves with in our campaign speeches—blue, truth; the truth we shall tell about the Demicans, but from that blue there shall be no bolt—no bolt what-so-ever in this convention. Let us give three cheers, etc.

CALL FOR THE REPUBLICRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION of 1920

To the Republicratic Voters of the United States:
In Pursuance of the rules adopted by the Republicratic National Convention of 1916, the Republicratic National Committee directs that a National Convention of delegated representatives of the Republicratic Party be held in the City of Cosmopolis, in the State of Illinois, at eleven o'clock A. M. on Tuesday the 8th of June, 1920 for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, to be voted for at the Presidential Election on

Tuesday, November 2, 1920, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The Voters of the several States and of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and the District of Columbia who are in accord with the principles of the Republicratie Party, believe in its declaration of policies, and are in sympathy with its aims and purposes, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of Delegates to said Convention.

Said National Convention shall, as provided in the rules adopted by the Republicratie National Convention of 1916, consist of four Delegates-at-Large from each State; two additional Delegates-at-Large for each Representative-at-Large in Congress from any State; one Delegate from each Congressional District in each State; and one additional Delegate for each Congressional District in each State in which the vote for any Republicratie Elector in the Presidential Election of 1916, or for the Republicratie nominee for Congress in the Congressional Election of 1918, shall have been not less than (7,500) seven thousand five hundred; two Delegates each from Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands and the District of Columbia.

Delegates shall be duly qualified voters, men or women, of their respective States, Territories or Territorial Possessions, and in case of the District of Columbia, residents therein.¹

MODEL KEYNOTE SPEECH

Ladies and gentlemen of the Republicratie Party, I can but pause as my eyes go out over this vast and representative audience, an audience representing not only every

¹ Then follow instructions as to the election of Delegates. Alternate Delegates shall be elected to the Convention equal in number to the number of Delegates, in the same manner and at the same time; "provided, however, that if the law of any State shall prescribe the method of choosing Alternates, they shall be chosen in accordance with the provisions of the law of the State in which the election occurs."

geographical section of our great and beloved country, but an audience representing the best that that country can produce of intelligence and culture, to thank the Father of all Mercies that I am not only one of you, but one with you in the holy desires which we hold today for the future of our country. These desires and their attainment are not chimeric. They are not illusive dreams, but rather substantial blessings that the Republicratie Party has brought to the United States in the past and can of a surety bring in the future.

Now let the speaker review the history of the party—(a) its great accomplishments, (b) enlarge upon the great national prosperity which it fostered, (c) eulogize its great leaders.

And now in my mind's eye I see another picture. Its blackness stands out in sharp relief against the shining pages of the past upon which we have mentally been gazing. The picture I must now ask you to look upon with me is the record of the last administration. It would be pleasanter to look the other way, to turn our backs upon the disorder and distress into which the Demicans have plunged us, but that would be a coward's way, a slacker's refuge. Let us face it squarely; let us turn upon it the search light of inquisition and like a brave and skilful surgeon, having uncovered the poison and laid the wound bare to the bone, let us cut and cauterize until a healing stream of fresh blood flows in and health shall once more be our precious possession—to say nothing of government jobs.

Enumerate present unsatisfactory conditions in this country—(a) labor unrest, (b) high cost of living, (c) slow and inefficient legislation, (d) autocratic government, (e) profiteering.

In every case place the blame on the last administration and round out each period by an arraignment of the Demicans. Close by painting with flowery words a picture of the Utopia the Republicratie Party will bring.

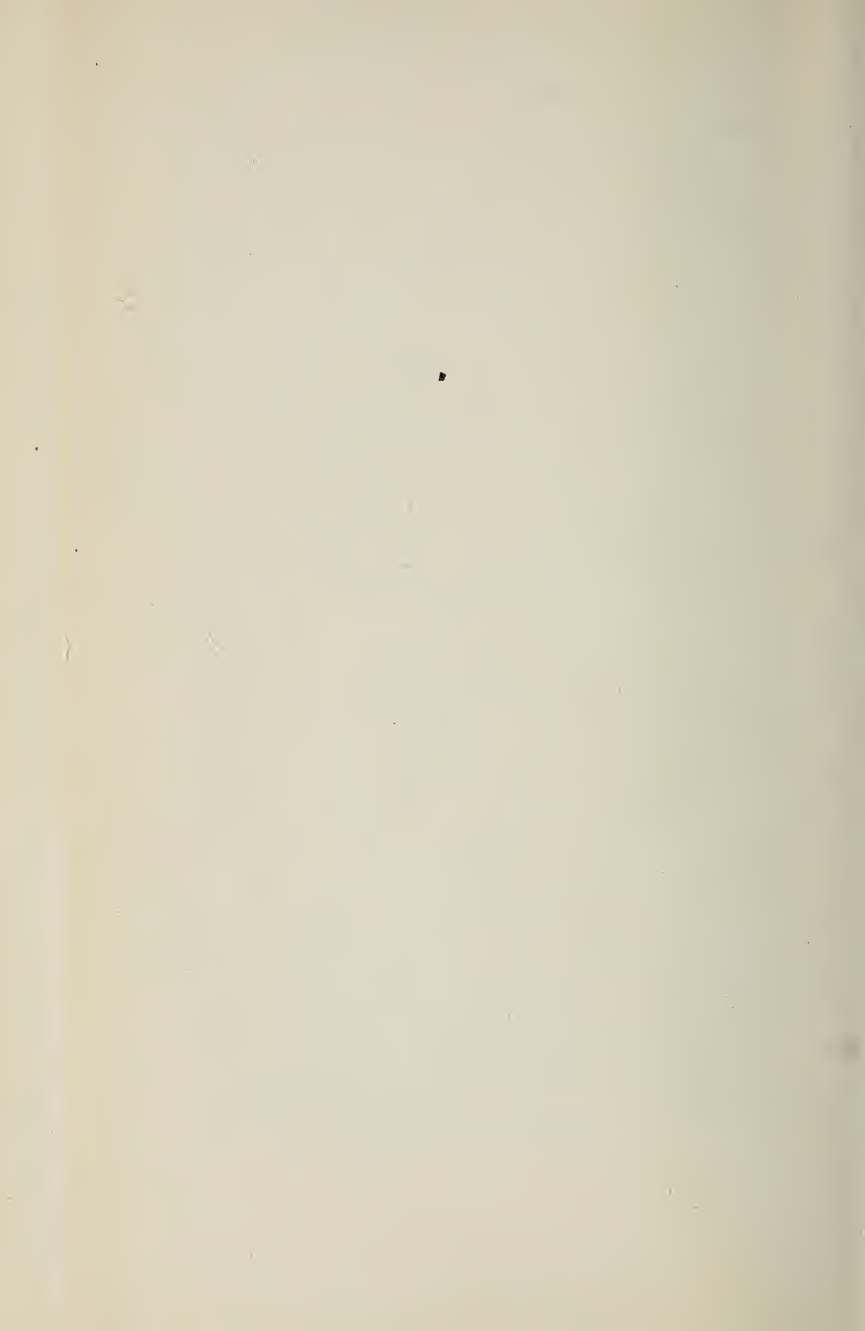
MODEL NOMINATION SPEECH

Ladies and gentlemen, it is with great pleasure that I come forward to address you, and it is with a keen sense of the honor conferred upon me that I have been chosen to present to this convention today, a great name, an honorable name, an international name. In the years that roll behind us, this gathering has frequently proved to be a vestibule leading to the hall of fame. I find that condition exactly reversed in the case of the man whose name I am about to propose. I am bringing to you here assembled, the name of a man who has long occupied a prominent and important place in the hall of fame. A man who only consents to have his name go before you because he is a true patriot, and because he has heard the clarion call of men crying aloud in the wilderness for a leader, and he responds with a magnificent and dauntless courage because he loves his country and his fellowmen.

In all our broad land, from ocean to ocean, there is not a city, not a town, not a mansion, nor a modest hut that knows not the name of my candidate. Upon the broad highways of life, between the hedges of the country lanes, where the rocky roads lead to the mountain tops, and over the sandy dunes to the sea, there goes his fame. Aye, and into other lands his fame has penetrated as well. "From Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand," from pole to pole, wherever a wheel may turn on solid ground,—there like a chariot of flame rolls his renown.

And what have been his deeds that he has gained this place of honor in the world? Have they been feats of arms? Nay, for he is a man of peace. Have they been attainments of scholarship and great research, giving him proud leadership in the universities and colleges? Have his deeds been of statesmanship and great finance? Ah, no, he has ever been as an humble servant to his fellowmen.

Ladies and gentlemen, I give you the name of Henry Ford, as my candidate for President.



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